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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,278—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

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Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	16th April.
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5,314	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For farther particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE S. S. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	12th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 675

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	21st April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	E. Saporite	5,000	28th April 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2,1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier	5th May, 1898.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 16th April, 1898.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 14th April, 1898, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

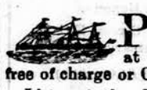
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soldiers	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE."

the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

ICE BOXES! REFRIGERATORS ! !

ICE BOXES, TRAVELLERS', ZINC-LINED.

Sizes.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 0, 11 by 8½ by 8 inches	18 0	20 0
" 1, 16 by 12 by 11 "	36 0	40 0
" 2, 17 by 14 by 13 "	38 8	42 12

KENT'S ECONOMICAL ICE BOX.

Will hold six bottles of Wine, or twelve bottles of Soda Water, &c. Has a separate compartment for Ice, and two-quart earthenware glazed tanks which take water for table. Ten lbs. of Rough Ice daily is all that is required. Suitable for small Familes or Gentlemen in Chambers.

Size 16 by 13.

Cash Rs.[68-0 Credit Rs. 76-0.

KENT'S PATENT VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR.

Or Provision Preserver and Ice Chest, Single Lid only. 1879 Patent, Zinc-Lined.

W. D. H.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1, 22 by 20 by 29	120 0	134 0
" 2, 33 by 22 by 31	168 0	190 0

(Outside Measurement).

KENT'S BACHELOR'S REFRIGERATOR AND LARDER.

Has a compartment for Ice, a water tank, with Plated Tap, and Provision-compartment, wherein Food, Fruit, Wine, &c., may be kept sweet for many days. It is Painted Oak. Fitted with Locks.

Size—26 in. high, 20 in. wide, 14 in. deep.

Cash Rs. 137-2 ; Credit Rs. 151-0.

KENT'S COLONIAL VENTILATED REFRIGERATOR OR FOOD PRESERVER, SINGLE LID ONLY.

LINED WITH ZINC.

VENTILATED.

W. D. H.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1, 22 by 20 by 29	70 0	80 0
" 2, 27 by 21 by 30	98 0	110 0
" 3, 33 by 22 by 31	132 0	147 0

(Outside Measurement).

WATER TANK.

Lined with Patent Metal and fitted with Filter and Tap.

Patent Ventilator Refrigerator Cabinet.

Manufactured by Hart and Sons, London.

ZINC-LINED.

42 by 21 by 24 inches.

Cash.....Rs. 210 ; Credit ...Rs. 234.

CABINET REFRIGERATOR.

43 by 24 by 21 inches.

Cash.....Rs. 120 ; Credit.....Rs. 134

THE RIDGWAY CABINET REFRIGERATOR.

47 by 34 by 23.

Cash.....Rs. 198 ; Credit.....Rs. 218

KENT'S IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR, BOX FORM.

W. D. H.
No. 2, 24 in. by 21 by 30 in.

Cash. Rs. 120 Credit. Rs. 134

KENT'S ORDINARY REFRIGERATOR OR PORTABLE ICE CHEST, LINED WITH ZINC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1, 22 by 20 by 29	80 0	90 0
" 2, 27 by 21 by 30	120 0	134 0

(Outside Measurement.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	39 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	42 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	46 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	51 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	57 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	65 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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ABSOLUTE SEURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

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On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected on Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

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It POSSESSES CLEANSING and ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES of the FIRST ORDER, removes all discolouration and tartar from the enamel of the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delicate aroma to the breath.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Iranian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0	"
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	380 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	"
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	"
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	"

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

USED ALL THROUGHOUT INDIA !

A small dose every morning Prevents and Wards off attacks of Epidemic, Fevers, Plague, &c. It wonderfully cures Ague, Chill, Fevers and Malaria when all other Remedies fail. Many cases of Bubonic Plague are cured by this wonderful Remedy.—MADON, SONS & Co.,—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.

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Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.

Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

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Horses.
House-Management.
Hydropathy.
Hygiene.
Illustrated Books.
Infant Treatment.
Insurance.
Juvenile Books.
Language.
Latin.
Law.
Light.
Logic.
Magnetism.
Magazines.
Manufactures.
Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Mining.
Mineralogy.
Metallurgy.
Meteorology.
Military Books.
Monuments.
Moral Philosophy.
Music.
Natural History.
Navigation.
Note Books.
Novels.
Optics.
Persian.
Phonography.
Photography.
Phrenology.
Physiology.
Physiognomy.
Physical Debility.
Plateiaying.
Pocket Books.
Poetry.
Poultry.
Prayer Books.
Public Health.
Readers.
Receipt Books.
Rhyming.
Sanitary Science.
Seamanship.
School Books.
Sheep.
Shorthand.
Spelling Books.
Spiritualistic Books.
Sport.
Steam Engine.
Stowage.
Surgery.
Swedenborgian Books.
Telegraph Codes.
Temperance.
Theosophy.
Travels.
University Books.
Veterinary Science.
Vine Growing.
Voyages.
Weights and Measures.
Yachting.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m., to consider the following alteration in the Rules, viz:—That Rule XXVII be cancelled.

ALEX. F. FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

THE Temperley Line S. S. "ARIES," has ARRIVED from NEWPORT and at present is DISCHARGING in the STREAM.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be discharged at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from alongside. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1898, at 4 p.m., at the registered office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1897.

2nd—To elect a Director in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. H. A. H. Payne as Director in place of the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani.

3rd—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd May, to 21st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

SOFT SHIRTS,
STIFF CUFFS,
PINK, BLUE AND WHITE.

3 FOR Rs. 12.

Very comfortable wear.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 2,613 yards of FOWLER WARING LEAD SHEATHED CABLE, single conductor of 3 Strands Copper Wire, suitable for Electric Light purposes but not up to Departmental Standard of insulation.

For further particulars apply to—

J. COLLETT,
Sub.-Asst. Supdt., in charge Govt. Telegraph Stores, Warl Bunder, Bombay.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1898, at 3-30 p.m., at the registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1897.

2nd—To elect a Director in the place of Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Postonji Vakil, C.I.E., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.

3rd—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd May to 21st May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th March, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed propery at Panchgani is further POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 5th of May next.

SALE OF 175 CASES JAPANESE SULPHUR MATCHES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. B. Nazir and Co., and on account and the risk of the defaulting indentor Abdoolally Ebrahim—

125 cases Japanese sulphur matches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the synagogue, the stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Eduljee Jehanghir Parakh, consisting of mechanical and other toys, besique cards, tennis games, cricket balls, photo-frames, albums, walking sticks, game boxes, biscuit and jam, buttons, notepapers, envelopes, glass-door cup-board, show cases, tables, gas fittings, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 200 BALES GOOD MACHINE-GINNED BROACH COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jatha of Messrs. Gill and Co., by order of the Mistri Busaan Kaisha and on account and at the risk of Marwari Govindas Lachmandas.

200 full-pressed bales good machine-ginned Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marble Hall," Middle Colaba, opposite the Sassoon Dock, the valuable and artistic French-polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, designed and executed by the owner, plain glasswares, Wedgewood and Minton porcelainware, rich electro-plated ware by Elkington and Mappin, upright iron grand piano, Rich in tone, very old China flower vases and jars, half size billiard table by Roberts with balls, cues, etc., real bronze clock with side candelabras, beautiful palms for table and hall decoration, first-rate standing and table lamps, Persian carpets, elegant fretwork, wall brackets, etc., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 16 instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong pony cart with hood.
1 handsome strong nearly new vis-a-vis suitable for a single horse.

The property of J. W. OSIR, Esq., proceeding to Europe—

1 handsome strong, stylish new victoria with a powerful showy bay pair, 15-2 7 years, serviceable sound free from vice, snaffle mouth, excellent goer by a lady.

Also 1 light dog-cart with new wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Peerless Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Shroff Ecbaram Hurjeewan—

100 bales each 400lbs. "Flower tie" yarn No. 20s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated wares, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. W. BARROW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th April, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE AUCTION SALES of vacant pieces of land advertised for Sale at Gamdevi and Worlee on the 13th and 14th instant, respectively, have been POSTPONED till further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th April, 1898. Auctioneers.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIANS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder (Modi Bunder), Port Godowns, Calcutta Shed, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and risk of Mr. Kheraj Sunderji:—

10 bales Hessians, 50 × 9½, Hastings Mill, for delivery on the 25th January, 1898.

10 bales Hessians, 50 × 9½, Hastings Mill, of January shipment, ex. s. s. Nuddea.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

On account and risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Hajee Jeena Noormahomed

2 cases tennis cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock E. and D. Sheds, on account of the concerned, landed ex. s.s. Clyde, transhipped from s.s. China.

About 2,000 cases Australian apples.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 13th April, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10 0
Examination and Certificate	5 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bean, etc., supplied.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALER

Sold Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND. RAO, Kalbadevie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAZ, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway tation Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 26th April for the PURCHASE of MANURE at Bandra Station, for agricultural purposes, for one year.

The manure to be taken delivery of at the station.

Further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at the District Traffic Superintendent's Office, at Grant Road.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

THE BUCKINGHAM MILL Co., LD., MADRAS.

IMITATION HOLLANDS
(Country Manufactured.)
H. 8, H. 11, H. 69.
Four Rupees per piece,
SIX YARDS FOR ONE RUPEE.
24 yards, 30-31 inches Width, 7 lbs. Cash or V. P. P.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL, DAVIDSON'S,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The *cuisine* will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer & Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.

Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories. The Railway to Coonoor, which it is definitely announced, will be opened to traffic on the 1st of June next, will also form an improvement over the present Tonga service.

Apply to The Manager,
Glenview Hotel,
Coonoor.

or to SPENCER & CO., LD.,
Madras, Bangalore or Ootacamund.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION)
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Offices and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

6, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 6 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 4 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,00,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 5,000.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Order with London Bankers.

Every description of Banking Business transacted at all the Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1897.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittance to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

AGENCIES—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
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"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED. "LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, Ltd., Stockport, England.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.,

"Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world

Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England

Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture,' blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
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ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,262½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank Indiafa	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil		760
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all			490
Anglo-Indian	1,245	...	00	Nil		45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Bilary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belilary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.		
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30		620
ombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000			690
ritannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5		675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70		1,670
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		790
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		970
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.		125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25		700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12		550
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		650
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		1,005
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40		520
hulia Ginning and reasing						
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20		250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25		545xd
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		580
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		565
Hingughal Mills	700	500	500	40		670
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25		90xd
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50		600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40		1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd		1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20		645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20		220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½		215
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd		780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		520
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30		830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		950
Khatau Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25		675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10		222xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		675
Lakmidasspinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,030
adras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100		3,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		...
Manockjee Petit	4.00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70		2,445
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5		105
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75		2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15		250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil		par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	' ' s. 20		400
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs.20		325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10		1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		845
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60		2025
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50		775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15		285
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50		270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25		330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15		640
Swan oon and Alliance	3,000	500	5	0 dvd Rs.15		580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50		515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		500
Venishunker Lukhm [shunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40		410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	N il		600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15		250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..		~

PRESS COMPANIES'

				Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		11*5
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80		1,925
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25		275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½		125
Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14		155
roach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25		210
Colaba	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15		310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75		1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8		85
ort	150	8,500	500	*25-4-80		1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30		500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40		355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10		145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40		455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.		210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53		70
Marcantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4		80
Motisali Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25		350
Munmar M	200	250	a	15		285
New Borar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45		555
New Indian	4,0 00	125	125	dvd 16½		165
Prince of Wales	130	600	0	30		460xd
abapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0		375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20		585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200		2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50		490
Sorab Woollen Mills	,200	250	250	Nil.		75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12		200xd
Volkart		000	10	dvd Rs65		1,080

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15		205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12		33
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12		145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300		6,000xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75		1,035
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd x		58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct		50
Bombay Flour Mills	4,000	500	500	50		1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.		205
Delhi and Western India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10		230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.		350
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...		52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21		355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30		183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6		76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs20		485
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5		491
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60		1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	...		156
Telephone Co.	9,250	251	100	dvd Rs11		264

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-8
China Leaf	"	24-6
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-7
Do. do. new	"	24-5
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-4
Do. Dragons	"	15-3
Bar Silver 17	"	70-6
Do. 171	"	70-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water, 3-38m., 4-57a. Low water, 9-36m., 11-33a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Madhowjee Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4 p.m.
B. V. A. Club Company, Limited, Apollo Bunder, 7 p.m.
Examination of articled clerks, High Court.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chyebassa entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Goa and City of London entered, and the steamer Bengal left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Vadala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow.

A SPECIAL JUROR FINED.—At the Bombay Criminal Session, yesterday, Mr. Kenneth Macaulay was fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance when called to serve on the Special Jury.

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the University Library on Friday next, at 5-15 p.m.

TRINITY COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.—The last day of entry for the Theoretical Examination in connection with Trinity College, London, will be April 15th. No fees or application forms can be accepted after that date. Application should be made at once to the local Secretary, Mr. F. Seymour Dove, care of Soundy and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Tanoo Hurry, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty-nine years, employed in the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills at Sopari Baugh Road, was, on Monday last, cleaning the economiser wheel, when he accidentally had the forefinger of his right hand injured. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured finger was amputated.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 :—

March.....Installation (of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught).....C. Fredilis
Fantasia.....Welcome Brother Jonathan.....Stewart
Valse.....Belle Amie.....Meissler
Aria.....Crown Diamonds.....Auber
Ballet Music.....Gustave III 5th Act.....Auber
Barn Dance.....Popeara.....Lath

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TROOPS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.—The Bushire and Muscat Detachments of the 21st Bombay Infantry and other details as follows will embark on the British India steamer Simla proceeding to Karachi and Persian Gulf, from the Government Dockyard, at 7 a.m. on the 14th instant:—21st Bombay Infantry.—1 native officer, 20 Rank and File, and 1 Private Follower for Muscat. 1 native officer, 55 Rank and File, and 1 Private Follower for Bushire. 16th Bombay Infantry.—1 man. 1st Bombay Grenadiers.—3 men. 25th Western Division, R.A.—8 men, 1 woman and 1 child. 35th Field Battery, R.A.—3 men. 2nd Border Regiment.—2 men.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—About half-past 5 o'clock, on Monday evening, a horse, belonging to one Shivji Damji, was being washed in the compound of his master's stable at Babulla Tank Road, when the animal became restive and breaking away from the syce bolted towards Grant Road. While the horse was careering past the Fire Brigade station a tram horse, which was being led, also got frighted, and ran away. The two animals continued their rapid flight down the Grant Road and at the corner of Telly Gully one of them knocked down a Mahomedan lad, named Abdul Rahiman Shaik Ahmed, aged fourteen years. The tram horse during his course opposite the Surti Mohalla knocked down one Raghoo Arjoon, a Hindu, aged forty years. This animal on reaching the Mahomedan cemetery fell down and was secured by the townspeople. The other horse was caught by a policeman at Cherney Road. The two injured persons were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that the lad had sustained slight wounds on the upper lip, head, and right foot, while Raghoo had a wound about half-an-inch long on the head and slight injuries on the left temple and right shin bone. Both of the injured persons were detained at the hospital under treatment.

THE JIVRAJ BALOO S. AND W. COMPANY.—The annual meeting of shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday, Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji presiding. The following report of the directors was read and the recommendations contained therein were agreed to :—Your directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the company made up for the year ending 31st December 1897. The directors regret that during the year under report the company has sustained a heavy loss owing to divers adverse circumstances. It is hoped that the operations of the company for the current year will result more satisfactorily. A fire broke out in the store-room of the company's mill on the morning of the 15th February last, resulting in the destruction of its contents and a portion of the building. The directors regret that after crediting the amounts receivable from the underwriters, the company will have to bear a considerable portion of the loss. The new engine have been erected, fitted up, and are now working. The directors beg to report that the following machinery has been ordered out :—1 Crighton opener, 3 drawing frames, 3 slubbing frames, 6 roving frames, 3 scutchers and lap machines, 14 flat cards, 1 economiser, 1 banding machine, and1 baling machine. Most of them have arrived, fitted up, and are working. Two of your directors, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji and Morarji Goculdas, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election.

LECTURE AT THE PARSEE SEGREGATION CAMP, QUEEN'S ROAD.—Mr. K. R. Kama delivered, on Sunday evening, a lecture on the plague at the Parsi Segregation Camp, erected at the instance of the Parsee Punchayet, under the personal superintendence of Shamsul-Ulama Ervad Jivanji Jamsheedji Modi, the learned secretary of that body. These sheds are situated to the south side of the Marine Lines station (Kennedy Sea Face), and are now occupied by Parsi families, chiefly from the Dhobie Talao section of the Girgaum district. There were present upwards of fifty Parsi ladies and nearly half of that number of gentlemen. Ervad Jivanji Modi, on his entering the temporary compound of the shed, was greeted with cheers by the assembly. Mr. Kama, in the course of his remarks, dwelt on the holy injunctions of the prophet Zoroaster, in which cleanliness and purity of body were stated to be the chief factors for the preservation of health. If these precepts were constantly observed by Parsees in their domestic habits, chiefly by females, in their household work, the present havoc done by plague would not have been so terrible among them as it has been. He inveighed against the habit of Parsi women performing domestic work barefooted on damp and wet floors and keeping the windows of their houses closed. He recommended that the rays of the sun should always be allowed to penetrate all parts of their residences, including nooks and corners, and that incense and other disinfecting agents should be freely burned therein. In support of his theory he cited extracts from the sacred writings of their religion. He implored his co-religionists to hear all such precepts and to ponder over them, and not to hear with one ear and allow it to escape by the other. In conclusion, he paid a well-merited meed of praise to the learned secretary of the Parsi Punchayet for his courage and labour in combating the plague as far as the Parsis were concerned, in having secured for them healthy, commodious, and airy sheds on one of the best localities in the town, where the Parsees and their families and children enjoyed all the comforts of a happy domestic life. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Kama terminated the proceedings.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TO-DAY.

Sailing Dingby Race. Start at 4 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by.
Jangli Billi	Mr E Comber
Black Diamond	Lieut N F J Wilson
Caprice	Mr C H Byrne
Kisle	Mr L J W Worgan
Astre	Surg Lieut Col H W Boyd
Rose Bud	Mr C E Palmer

Course No. 13 reversed, viz., From Committee vessel round mark boat with 'R' flag at South Troopship Buoy leaving it to Port, round middle ground buoy leaving it to Port and thence to Committee vessel (twice round). Length of course 3·8 miles.

NOT many men have been so costly to their country as the Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1875 till 1880, whose funeral took place the other day. Dr. Ball's salary during the five years of his Chancellorship was 8,000*l.* per annum, with an allowance of 1,000*l.* for outfit on assuming that office. The first act of an Irish Chancellor is to affix the Great Seal to letters patent conferring on himself a pension, to take effect on his retirement, 4,000*l.* per annum. As eighteen years have elapsed since Dr. Ball's resignation of the Great Seal, the disbursements to him from the public funds have, in addition to the 41,000*l.*, paid him while Lord Chancellor, amounted to 112,000*l.*

HAIR NAIL BATH, and TOOTH BRUSHES, COMBS, MIRRORS, SPRAY PRODUCERS, PERFUME and SALTS BOTTLES, and every requisite for the TOILET TABLE. A LARGE STOCK of the finest goods at moderate prices always on show. CHOICE PRESENTS, KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	1
	Fort, Northern	4	0	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	2	3	
	Chuckla	3	0	
	Umarkhady	3	0	17
	Dongri	0	1	
C	Market	3	0	
	Dhobi Talao	4	1	
	Fanaswady	3	1	
	Bhuleshwar	2	0	22
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbarwada	1	2	
D	Khetwady	1	1	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	4	3	16
	Walkeshwar	5	3	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	16	3	
	Tarwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	3	3	51
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	3	5	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	8	4	
	Sewree	0	0	23
	Sion	8	6	
G	Mahim	2	2	
	Worlee	9	6	14
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	43	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		0	
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road		2	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom Rd.		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jails, Parel		2	
	Telagu		0	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		2	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		2	
	Nizampura		0	
	Custom Rd.		0	29
	Goculdas Tejpal		1	
	Dariasthan		0	
	Modykhana		2	
	3rd Bholwada		1	
	Port Trust		0	
	Bai Motlibai		0	
	Police		0	
	Madunpura		0	
	Modh and Porwad		1	
	Kshatria Khutri		1	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		1	
	Maratha		7	
	Khoja		1	
	Total	128	73	174
Total plague deaths to date		27,975	24,346	
Total same date last year		40	50	140

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Death	1

Dr. Leon, who came out from England on a six months' agreement, and was placed on duty in Bombay, has resigned his appointment. Dr. C. T. Parsons has been transferred from Bombay to Jaygad, Ratnagiri. Miss Robinson, one of the covenanted English nurses, has been appointed to the staff of the Indian Nursing Sisters at Quetta.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a case of plague was detected and removed to the Modikhana Hospital. A suspicious case of fever was found lying the on roadside at Colaba Causeway and removed to the same hospital. In the Fort District one case occurred at Frere Road and another at Karwar Street and both were removed to the Modikhana Hospital. One case in the Municipal Chawl, at Pultan Road, was segregated. A third case was removed from the Goculdas Tejpal Camp, and a fourth one admitted into the Cama Hospital from Colaba stone bungalow, and removed to Modikhana Hospital. In the Mandvie Ward one case of plague and one death due to the same disease were recorded. In C Ward (north) Kumbarwada section showed two cases and two deaths, Khara Talao section no cases and no deaths, and Bhuleshwar section no cases and two deaths. In the same ward (south) no cases and no deaths were registered in the Market section, one case and one death in the Dhobie Talao section, and two cases and no deaths in the Fanaswady section. In D ward (east) Dr. Jather removed three cases and examined two suspicious cases of plague. In the same ward (west) three cases of plague were removed and four deaths due to the same disease were certified. In E ward, Byculla section showed two cases and one death ; Kamatipoora section no cases and four deaths, while Mazagon, Nagpada, and Tardeo sections showed no cases and no deaths. In the Parel and Mahim Districts ten cases of plague were reported and removed to hospitals.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 2,983 persons in the Byculla Camp, and 58 in the Modikhana Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows—Arrivals by sea 1,322, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,768, making a total of 3,090 persons. Departures by sea 756, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,870, making a toral of 2,626 per- sons.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. PARSONS OF THE MAHRATTA HOSPITAL.

Dr. C. T. Parsons, M. D. (London), senior Medical Officer of the Mahratta Hospital, was entertained at a farewell party on Sunday morning by the leading members of the Mahratta community. The gathering was a very representative and influential one. There were also present Parsi, Mahomedan, and European gentlemen to show their appreciation of the excellent services rendered to the hospital by the doctor who has been transferred to the Ratnagiri district on account of the appearance of the plague there. On the motion of Mr. Mir Aun Ali, seconded by Mr. Ardeshir S. Moos, Mr. Kushaba Chapaji Kale, chairman of the Mahratta Plague Hospital Committee, took the char. He called upon Mr. Mir Aun Ali to explain to the assembly the object for which they were called together that morning. Mr. Aun Ali dilated at length on the medical experience, skill, and qualifications of Dr. Parsons, who by his kind and affable manners had endeared himself to everyone with whom he had an opportunity of coming in contact. He remarked that doctors were generally considered to be hard-hearted men, devoid of feelings towards the suffering, but no one for a moment could countenance that popular notion more particularly so in the case of Dr. Parsons. That officer during the two months that he was in charge of the Mahratta Hospital manifested unabated sympathy and kindness towards the suffering poor. It was highly gratifying for the speaker to observe that as Dr. Parsons was kind the patients were pre-eminently deserving every sympathy as they were a martial race and were literally the pivot on which the economic machinery of Bombay revolved. They supplied labour to the various industrial and commercial concerns of the city and any calamity which befel them was certain to affect all the classes and communities of *urbs prima in Indus*. After referring at length on the great qualities of head and heart which Dr. Parsons possessed, the speaker expressed the general regret of the community at having to part with such a sympathetic, able and popular medical officer as Dr. Parsons, whom he wished a happy and successful career in India. (Applause.)

Mr. A. S. Moos who followed Mr. Aun Ali said that he had ample opportunities of coming in personal contact with Dr. Parsons at the Hospital in which the speaker was deeply interested. Dr. Parsons, the speaker added, showed every possible regard to the feelings and prejudices of the patients and their relatives and he gave them all a most sympathetic and a loving treatment. In his opinion the Mahratta Hospital was almost the first to allow the patient an option of treatment as they kept a *vaid* (native doctor) and English qualified doctors on the premises. In his opinion the encomiums showered upon Dr. Parsons by Mr. Aun Ali were fully deserved and correct to the very letter.

Rao Saheb Vandekar at the request of the chairmain explained to the meeting in Mahratti what was said by the two gentlemen.

Dr. Dhargalkar, honorary medical officer of the Mahratti Hospital, spoke in eulogistic terms of the sympathetic and affable disposition of their senior medical officer. Messrs B. R. Avte, B. A., Bisse, and James Macdonald spoke in a similar vein, their remarks being interrupted by loud cheers and applause. Mr. Macdonald said that a gentleman of the medical and scientific qualifications of Dr. Parsons would be an acquisition of priceless value to the Municipality of Bombay if he were engaged by that body as one of the sub-divisional officers under the Health Re-organisation Scheme.

Dr. Parsons said that he did not deserve all the good things that were said in his praise, but he was glad to see that his labours met with the approval of those principally concerned. He paid a graceful compliment to his able and agreeable colleague, Dr. Dhagralkar, who worked indefatigably towards the maintenance of the good name of the Hospital. He said that the ladies who were working as nurses showed real devotion to their duty and performed their arduous task in the most exemplary manner. He also thanked the members of the committee, without whose co-operation he could not have arrived at those happy results.

Messrs. Dhondiba Burde and Ghamaji spoke in praise of the doctor and thanked the chairman for the trouble he had taken for their community. After garlanding the principal guests and partaking of refreshments the assembly dispersed.

DAMAUN RETURNS.

Table showing persons of different castes inoculated by Dr. Dubash at Lower Damaun from the 2nd to 8th April 1898, both days inclusive ;—

Castes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mochis	156	251	407
Parsis	73	63	136
Bhundaris	52	20	72
Banias	61	10	71
Sootars	38	31	69
Doobias	37	28	65
Golas	24	12	36
Mohomedans (Khojahs and Borahs)	21	15	36
Sonars	23	9	32
Brahmins	15	8	23
Dhorias	14	8	22
Kolis	11	9	20
Khatris	14	5	19
Naiks	10	8	18
Bhavsars	10	4	14
Christians	9	0	9
Mochis	5	4	9
Chandrasini Purbhoos	7	1	8
Sagars	4	1	5
Durjis	4	0	4
Hajams	2	2	4
Koombhars	4	0	4
Mangelas	3	1	4
Konkanis	2	1	3
Pardesis	3	0	3
Kunbis	0	1	2
Pathare Prabhu	0	1	1
Bhatia	1	0	1
Agri	0	1	1
Maratha	1	0	1
Lohana	1	0	1
Dhed	1	0	1
Total	606	495	1,101

Out of these 489 were children, being under the age of 12 years.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

SORABJI CURSETJI SET VS. RUTTONJI DOSSABHOY KARANI.

This was a case in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 41,286-12-0, that a receiver be appointed to collect rents of certain properties mortgaged, &c. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustom and Kolah, appeared for the plaintiff ; while Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. King and Cama, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that by an indenture made in Bombay, dated the 18th September, 1894, the defendant mortgaged to the plaintiff three properties at Versova. The indenture was more particularly directed to secure repayment to the plaintiff of the sum of Rs. 8,750 together with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum on the 18th of September, 1896. The plaint further stated that by six other indentures subsequently made in Bombay the defendant further charged the properties in favour of the plaintiff to secure repayment of different sums, collectively amounting to Rs. 30,250, with interest. On the 18th of September, 1897, the defendant having made default in payment of the principal monies and interest on the due date, the properties were by arrangement between the parties divided into ten lots and put up for sale on the 10th January, 1897, but only the first of the ten lots was sold realising the sum of Rs. 10,400. The plaintiff, accordingly, received the sum of Rs. 10,400, and reconveyed the first lot to the defendant. Although subsequent agreements dated respectively 24th March, 1897, and the 14th May, 1897, were entered into between the parties for the purpose of giving the defendant further time to pay the balance of the monies due to the plaintiff, the defendant failed to observe the conditions thereof and on the 2nd of June, 1897, executed in Bombay in favour of the plaintiff a mortgage of two additional properties as further collateral security for the repayment of the monies due to the plaintiff. The last two properties were also situated at Versova, the second of which was mortgaged, subject to a mortgage and further charge in favour of Jivraj Ladha, for Rs. 6,300, and it was by the deed of mortgage provided that the whole of the monies due to the plaintiff should be repayable on the 1st of July, 1897. The monies due to the plaintiff now amounted to Rs. 41,286, which the defendant had failed to pay. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the defendant be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 41,286-12-0 together with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum ; that in default of payment of the same the defendant might be foreclosed of all right to redeem the properties mortgaged, and that in the meantime a receiver be appointed to get in, collect and receive the rents of the properties, &c.

The defendant did not file a written statement, but his counsel raised the following issues : Whether the court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit, the suit being for foreclosure of land outside the jurisdiction of the court and the defendant living out of Bombay ; whether the mortgagee Jivraj was not a necessary party to the suit, and whether the suit could be maintained in his absence ?

His Lordship held that the court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit, and that Jivraj Ladha was a necessary party if the plaintiff so wished. Mr. Scott proposed a decree for foreclosure of all the defendant's property other than that mortgaged to Jivraj, and his Lordship passed a decree accordingly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th April, 1898.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. on Friday next the 15th inst.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes.

The Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N-C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or uniform with helmets (Khaki).

COLONEL BAYLEY'S CHALLENGE CUP.

2. The Cup to be called "Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup," to be held as a perpetual challenge Cup and awarded at the close of each season to one of the adult companies for general Efficiency during the past season.

II.—Test for the season 1897-98, the scheme be adopted :—

	Marks.
1.—For average attendance of enrolled members at Co, parade	35
2.—For class firing average	25
3.—For largest number of Proficiency Certificates	10
4.—For punctual and good return of arms when called in	15

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE of SPECIAL DESIGNS.—Owner's own make. A. B. EASTON'S bona-fide Auction, SATURDAY, 16th instant, Colaba, opposite Sassoon Dock. Property on view.

PALMS for Table and House Decoration. Nearly 30 varieties. A. B. EASTON'S bona-fide Auction, SATURDAY, 16th instant, Middle Colaba, opposite Sassoon Dock. Property on view.

SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, by Elkington and Mappin. A. D. EASTON'S bona-fide Auction, SATURDAY, 16th instant, Colaba, opposite Sassoon Dock. Property on view.

NEW CAPS.—Smart Styles, Gent's Tweed Caps, Silk Lined, the best and latest patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Apollo Street, Bombay.

STORM HALL, BELVIDERE HILL, UPPER FLOOR. To be LET, FURNISHED, for six months from 1st May, BILLIARDTABLE and Tennis Court. Rent very moderate. Cool, breezy situation. Apply to J. PEARSON, on the premises.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1898, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comforts provided.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c. &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the PRIVATE SECRETARY, and the A.D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be DELIVERED at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, 15th APRIL, 1898, should be sent to "GOVERNMENT HOUSE." MAHABLESHWUR, until further NOTICE.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 6th April, 1898.

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

In consequence of the Easter holidays the London financial and Liverpool Cotton markets continued closed yesterday; but in New York Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 6 3-16 cents per lb.; July and October Futures advanced 3 points each, to 6.05 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales.

The Statement of the shipments of Cottons and Twist during the month of March, issued on Saturday last, showed that the missions of "Plain Cottons" to Calcutta, were 93,450,000 yards, or 26,700 bales; to Bombay, 28,950,000 yards, or 5,900 bales; to Karachi, 11,550,000 yards, or 2,600 bales; to Madras, 4,500,000 yards, or 1,600 bales. Of "Colored Cottons," 3,900,000 yards were shipped to Bombay; 6,700,000 yards to Calcutta; 1,950,000 yards to Karachi; and 900,000 yards to Madras. Bombay received 7,050,000 yards of "Printed Cottons;" Calcutta, 3,650 000 yards; Karachi, 2,250,000 yards; Madras, 1,000,000 yards. The quantity of "Twist" shipped to Calcutta was 1,050,000 lbs.; to Bombay, 850,000 lbs.; to Madras, 700,000 lbs.; and to Karachi; 300,000 lbs.

The local Cotton Market has been quiet to-day with a small business passing at current rates. Exporters bought 950 bales; and the Mills, 500 bales; total, 1,450 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	76,000	45,000	57,000
" to U. Kingdom	61,000	26,000	29,000
" " Continent	87,000	49,000	39,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	7,988,000	6,293,000	4,844,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	4,255,000	2,762,000	1,920,000
" " to Continent do. ...	4,838,000	2,382,000	1,917,000
" Stock in the Ports	770,000	648,000	510,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 8th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	.....	3,392,850	3,430,450
" Surats	.....	251,560	325,540

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,219,000	1,273,050	1,146,110
" London	.....	4,000	7,000
American Afloat	160,000	92,000	155,000
East Indian	3,000	16,000	16,000
Total...	.....	1,385,050	1,324,110
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 7-16d.	4 1-16d.	4 3-8d.
" Good Dhollera Bhownuggur	2 7-8d.	3 3-8d.	3 9-16d.
Difference.....	9-16d.	11-16d.	1 3-16d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	17,238	bales.
Wheat	34,156	cwts.
Linseed	6,223	"
Rapeseed	32,885	"
Gingellyseed	5,217	"
Poppyseed	702	"
Castorseed	2,191	"
Rice	10,197	"

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office..	Dec.	Rs.	2,53,344
" " Branches.....	Dec.	"	3,92,103
Other "	Dec.	"	12,79,298
Government Securities	Inc.	"	23,098
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	3,00,225
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	15,423
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	35,317
Cash	Dec.	"	19,10,433

The Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued to-day discloses a falling off in all the items of which it is made up, save one: viz., Government Securities, to which there was made last week the trifling addition of 1-4 lakh. On the other hand, the cash Balance decreased by some 19 lakhs, at 69 3-4 lakhs, against a diminution in the previous week of some 15 1-2 lakhs, at 89 lakhs; from Private Deposits there were withdrawals of 12 3-4 lakhs; and of some 4 lakhs from Public Deposits at the Branches; of 2 1-2 lakhs from Public Deposits at the Head Office; 3 lakhs from Loans; and 1-4 lakh from Balances with other Banks.

EXCHANGE.—On re-opening this morning the market was firm in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sights Credits. Merchants' Bills were plentiful throughout the day, and a small amount was reported sold at 1s. 4 1-8d. Rates quickly advanced, and sales of Bills then took place at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d., the latter rate being unobtainable at the close. Bank Wire and Demand were offered at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively, without finding takers, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a weak market at 94 7-8 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and with 3 per Cents nominally unchanged.

SHARES are dull. Bank of Bengal are Rs. 10 lower; China Mills, Rs. 5; and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 2nd April, 1898 :—

Liabilities.	April 2. Rs.	April 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	51,72,335	49,13,991
Do. do. at Branches	73,16,740	69,34,637
Other Deposits	2,60,39,776	2,37,61,478
Post Bills	2,120	2,121
Credits, undrawn	12,77,262	12,63,091
Rs...	5,53,08,333	5,33,64,318
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,07,08,995	1,07,32,093
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,68,531	68,68,147
Loans do. do. do.	1,70,75,831	1,67,75,596
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	76,91,418	76,75,995
Dead Stock	4,15,328	4,15,328
Stamps and Stationery	29,418	30,337
Bullion	77,450	77,450
Balances with other Banks	1,27,574	32,227
Cash	88,90,843	69,74,410
Rs..	5,53,08,333	5,33,64,318

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 2nd April, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,09,233	7,50,051	8,739	8,68,023
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	6,10,339
Increase				Rs. 2,57,684

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 2nd April 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	—	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	47,376	50,425	...	3,049	...	23,750
Parcels, &c.	86,598	71,073	15,525	...	77,819	...
Goods						
Other earnings	4,162	5,061	...	899	25,610	...
Total for week	1,38,136	1,26,559	11,577	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	17,84,304	17,04,625	...	...	79,679	...

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).
Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 26th March 1898, on 1,873'33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,82,000	4,000	3,88,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	175	2	238
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,29,464	23,17,117	59,243	63,98,824
Total for 12 weeks...	11,31,464	25,99,117	56,243	65,86,824
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,16,620	2,08,989	4,778	3,30,387
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	125	3	197
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,537	31,84,488	72,482	46,39,507
Increase for the week				Rs. 67,513
Ditto to date				67,317

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ATKINS—March 17, at Eccleston Streatham, High Road, London, S. W., the wife of John de Courcy Atkins, I. C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NEILL—April 7, at Ranaghat, the wife of Charles Neill, M.A., M.B., of a daughter.

SAGE—April 7, at Darmeala, the wife of Lieut-Colonel C A R Sage, Commanding 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRADDOCK—MAY—April 2, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Buckman, Senior Chaplain, Herbert James Craddock, of Simla, to Caroline Farrington, eldest daughter of Henry May, of Kensington, London.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—April 3, at Srinagar, Doris Ruby Clare, the dearly loved daughter of W F Adams, C M S, aged 1 year and 6 months.

ADAMS—April 4, at Srinagar, William Herbert, the only remaining child of W F Adams, C M S, aged 5 months and 1 week.

NELSON—April 2, at Ferozepore, Evelyn, infant son of Arthur and Margaret Fullarton Nelson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

R. K. R. C.—Our correspondent would oblige us by giving the date and pointing out the column in which the report he refers to appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1898.

PRESIDENT McKinley's Message is enigmatic. It may mean war, but it does not close the door against peace. The gates of the Temple of Janus are not wide open; they are ajar. If the influences that make for peace are strong enough they may succeed in shutting them for the present. The denunciation of the barbarity of the warfare in Cuba and the declaration that the war must finish, followed by the request that Congress should authorise the use of whatever force may be necessary to effect that object, read like a declaration of war against Spain. The addendum that since the Message was written the Spanish Government have proclaimed an armistice in Cuba, and the recommendation that Congress should carefully consider how far that step—taken in compliance with the representations of the Vatican and the Six Powers—modifies the situation, appears to indicate that the President would not be averse to the postponement of armed intervention until the effect of the armistice is seen. But he leaves the decision of war or peace to Congress and takes no responsibility. Unless the committees display extraordinary self-command an ultimatum to Spain will make war inevitable. No reference is made to the destruction of the *Maine*. It was semi-officially stated three weeks since that the President would not make any demand for explanation or indemnity unless there was evidence—of which none was forthcoming—to show that Spanish officials were concerned, or neglected ordinary precautions to prevent the explosion of submarine mines. For want of other evidence of such complicity certain journals declared that General Weyler had written a letter in which he asserted that the presence of the *Maine* in the harbour of Havana was an insult which a Spanish hand would know how to avenge. That letter was regarded as settling the question of Spanish guilt. But it was dated the 8th January; the *Maine* was only ordered to be in readiness on the 12th, and received her orders to proceed to Havana on the 24th. General Weyler must have been endowed with second sight if he foresaw weeks in advance that the *Maine* would be ordered to Cuban waters and that a Spanish war would avenge the "insult." No effort was spared to instil into the public mind the idea that the *Maine* was blown up by treachery. The naval authorities at Washington gave no credit to the wild stories recklessly circulated to inflame public feeling; they furnished the dates just given to show that the alleged latter deserved no credence. Of the same category were the confident declarations that the explosion was external to the ship. But public opinion was roused to a dangerous pitch, and it is very doubtful whether the President and Congress will now be able to resist the clamour for armed intervention and the expulsion of Spain from Cuba.

When President McKinley speaks of making the barbarities of warfare in Cuba a justification for forcible intervention we may be excused for recalling the dictum of General Sherman when the ruined victims of his famous march through Georgia appealed to him in vain to mitigate the horrors of that desolating military operation. "War is Cruelty!" was the calm reply, and the march was continued through blazing homesteads and ruined plantations to the sea. What would have been said at Washington if other nations made the "barbarities" of the warfare continued for a longer period and waged on a far larger scale than that in Cuba had declared to the President Lincoln that this "war must finish," and that they would use whatever force might be necessary to compel the United States to desist from its attempts to subjugate the South. The States would have rung with indignation and the Congress would have voted another thousand millions to punish presumptuous foreigners that ought to interfere in a domestic quarrel. The appeal to humanitarian principles would have been treated with scorn as hypocritical and pharasaic seeing that the threat of intervention itself implies a readiness to shed blood when it suits the purpose of the intervener. It is to be noted that there is no hint of arbitration in the Message. The word does not occur. If it was proposed that the differences between Spain and some of their Cuban subjects should be submitted to an international tribunal the proposal would have seemed natural, coming from the Government which three years ago threatened Great Britain with war because Lord Salisbury declined to submit the outstanding difficulties with Venezuela to arbitration. At that time the United States authorities were such believers in the sacred principle of arbitration, that they gladly accepted Lord Salisbury's offer to embody it in a treaty and make it applicable for all differences that might arise between the two Governments. Unfortunately when the treaty was drafted the Senate refused to sanction it. But the world has been told again and again that the principle is sacrosanct, and that with or without a formal treaty it will always be acted upon by the United States before resorting to what Lord Salisbury has designated "the cold cruel arbitrament of war."

What has become of all those protestations a thousand times repeated? They are already obsolete. Senator Thurston, who apparently never heard that war is cruelty or that arbitration is the better way, adduces as a reason for sending muskets with food to starving people in Cuba, that "This is about the twentieth century. Christ died 1900 years ago and Spain is a Christian nation that has set up more crosses beneath more skies and butchered more people under them than all the nations of the earth combined." The Mongul, the Turk, the Heathen Chinee not to mention the exterminators of the Red Race in North America have done something in that line. The language is sweeping, but it is such as we are accustomed to hear when men are very angry with other men, and long to shed their blood. When nations begin to see red they forget all about arbitration, the Sermon on the Mount, and a good deal besides. While Senator Thurston was speaking the correspondent of a London paper was writing from Havana "The war has been carried on with unusual humanity since Marshal Blanco arrived. In Weyler's time three or four executions a day were a common occurrence. Since then any execution at all has been a rarity." The same correspondent discribed the situation as this: Spain holds the cities and towns; the insurgents in small bands the rural districts. The insurgents cannot capture the towns and the Spaniards cannot thoroughly stamp out the insurgents, who disperse into the mountains and forests, and re-appear when the troops pass on. "The insurgents hope for a war between America and Spain, thinking thereby to gain independence. Failing this, they will probably have to accept autonomy. It is understood that Spain is willing to give even a fuller measure of Home Rule than that which has lately been put in force. The only thing she has steadily refused, and will as steadfastly refuse in the future, is the abandonment of the right to keep unfurled the Spanish flag on the island of Cuba, which has been hers for so many generations. Two thousand five hundred soldiers have arrived from Spain, and some ten or twelve thousand more are expected shortly. The total force of regulars in the island is about 100,000 men, in addition to 50,000 volunteers. These latter are Spaniards engaged in business in Cuba, and every man has to attend drill, wearing uniform, once a month." The Spaniards do not see the Cuban question from the point of view of Senator Thurston.

LEAVING aside the question whether the partial curtailment of the three years' railway construction programme has sufficiently met the circumstances of a time when the revenues of the country were insufficient, owing to special circumstances, to meet the ordinary demands made upon them, there can be no doubt as to the value of most of the lines constructed or projected under the programme as a means of developing the material resources of the districts they affect, while others laid down for protective purposes are useful if not lucrative. The revised approximate cost of all the lines included in the scheme is upwards of fifty-one crores of rupees, 32½ crores being provided from Imperial Funds, 17½ crores is raised against the capital account of the Railway Companies, and one crore and-a-half is provided by capital raised by the Guaranteed Companies. It so happens that the reduction of the outlay on the programme by one and three-quarter crores of rupees, consequent on the unsatisfactory financial condition of Government, only affects this part of India and the North-West Provinces, while other portions of the Empire are allowed to retain to the full the grants made before the Famine compelled Government to cut the railway coat according to its cloth. The deferred projects comprise the conversion of the Hyderabad-Umarkote line to metre guage at a cost of nearly eight lakhs of rupees; the construction of Agra-Muttra-Delhi Chord line, 121 miles in length, and costing 90 lakhs of rupees; the Ghaziabad-Muradabad Chord line 87 miles in extent, costing rather less than one lakh per mile, and the Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier line, 71 miles in length, costing 28 lakhs. At least two of these lines—the Agra-Muttra-Delhi Chord, and the Ghaziabad-Muradabad Railway would bring fertile districts into direct connection with the lines of which Bombay is the terminal city, the last-named line providing an outlet such as does not now exist for the large trade from the sub-Himalayan tracts towards Rajputana. Seeing that the original programme only provided for an expenditure of 80 lakhs of rupees in this Presidency out of a total Imperial outlay of over 32 crores, the Presidency might reasonably have expected that when curtailment of the programme became necessary it would not be made in lines directly affecting Bombay. The three-years scheme is admittedly specially designed to benefit Bengal, Madras, Assam, and Burma, and the Railway Conference which met in 1896 placed on record their conviction that this being the case "a scheme in which Bombay and Upper India are interested has a strong claim to come next in order." The scheme the Conference had in view was that of the construction of a broad-guage line from Nagda to Muttra and Delhi, the great need for which has been demonstrated in the representations addressed to Government on the subject by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The three years to which the programme relates will cease on March 31st next, and it may be hoped that the admitted right of Bombay to expect this important line to be placed in the forefront of the next "programme" will be brought very emphatically to the notice of the next Railway Conference, which meets two or three months hence, and of the Government of India. There should be no departure from the understanding arrived at when this part of India was deliberately excluded from its due share in the advantages of the unexampled expenditure in the triennial period upon the construction of railways.

Let us see what the "programme" has already done for more favoured parts of India. The lines completed under its provisions and opened to traffic include first of all the East Coast Railway extension, 545 miles in length, costing 557 lakhs of rupees. When the 254 miles of the Bezvada Madras Railway now nearly completed is finished, Madras and Calcutta will be brought into very direct communication with each other, along the coast and through the rice fields of Orissa. The line will touch at nearly all of the ports of Madras and Orissa watered by the Bay of Bengal, and in view of the entire absence of railways in vast areas of country in Eastern India, the construction of a number of feeders to the main line may be looked for with prospects of success comparable with those of the Tapti Valley and the Ahmedabad-Prantej lines on this side of India. The Mari-Attock Railway made at a cost of 153 1-2 lakhs (nearly two lakhs per mile) and the Mushkat-Bolan Railway, 59 miles in extent and costing 4 lakhs per mile, are of a very different category to the East Indian extension, their purpose being protective rather than remunerative and productive. Gradient improvements have been made under the programme upon sections of the North-Western Railway at comparatively small cost. A more important undertaking has been the doubling of the same railway the whole distance between Karachi and Kotri, 108 miles, at a cost of 59 lakhs. The Rohi-Kotri line 194 miles in extent, has been completed with the exception that the bridge over the Indus which is to cost 31 lakhs of rupees is not yet finished. The work of linking up the metre guage lines in Northern India has been furthered by the completion of the line running from Ramnagar Junction to Cawnpore, 80 miles costing 25 lakhs, but the provision of rolling stock and the construction of the Lucknow City Branch remain in abeyance. The other works that have been concluded under the railway programme are the doubling of the Eastern-Bengal State Railway branch from Ranaghat to Poradaba (58 miles), and the construction of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur line (116 miles) costing 33½ lakhs of rupees. The mileage of the lines to which we have referred and of those included under the scheme but not yet completed is 2,698 miles, while that of the railways to be constructed during the three years ending on March 31st next without the assistance of Imperial funds is 2,197, giving a total for the three years (exclusive of the 337 miles postponed) of 4,558. Reckoning the commencement of Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty from the beginning of 1894-95, and crediting him with the whole of the constructions made under the programme, we obtain a total additional mileage for the present Viceregal period of over eight thousand miles. During Lord Lansdowne's administration the total new mileage opened was 3,959, this being higher than any previous record. Lord Elgin will therefore be able to say that in spite of the many troubles which occupied the attention of his Government during his five years of office he has made a contribution to the railway development of the country more than double that of any predecessor. His satisfaction may, however, possibly be chastened by the fact that there are not wanting financial experts who are of opinion that in view of the heavy deficits of the last two years, a very large part of the programme should have been left in abeyance until the return of financial equilibrium. The total length of open line on the 1st of the current month was 21,244 miles as against 6,477 miles twenty-three years ago.

ONE of America's first moves in the event of war with Spain was to be a run on the Philippines. A fortnight ago there were in addition to the flagship Olympia three United States cruisers, two gunboats, and a sloop of war ready to sail for Manila from the China station. Against these, however, Spain has six cruisers, four gunboats, and two troopers. With the exception of the American flagship there is little to choose from among them in the matter of speed or armament. But in case of an American fleet steaming over there, Spanish dominion in the Philippines would, in all probability, be h

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 11.

President McKinley in his Message to Congress expatiates on the barbarities of warfare in Cuba, and the serious effects of the perpetual state of revolution there to America.

The war, he says, must finish, and he asks Congress to authorise the use of that force he deems necessary to carry out that object.

The President deprecates the recognition of the independence of Cuba until a stable Government is established. He adds that since his message was written he had been informed that Spain had proclaimed an armistice in Cuba, and he urges Congress to carefully consider this.

Both Houses have referred the Message to their respective Committees.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The majority of the newspapers agree in the opinion that while President McKinley has shown a personal desire for peace, his message to Congress must lead to war with Spain, unless Spain withdraws from Cuba.

President McKinley has practically renounced any responsibility in the matter, and leaves the decision to Congress.

THE INSURGENTS AND THE ARMISTICE.

The Cuban insurgents refuse to accept an armistice.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT PEKING.

The "North China Daily News" states that a formidable conspiracy has been discovered in the Imperial Palace at Peking, and that the lives of some of the highest people are endangered.

APPOINTMENTS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

Two appointments of Gun Carriage Examiners on pay, being from Rs. 320 to Rs. 400 monthly have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. One man will be sent out from Homo to fill them.

The Government of India have sanctioned the closing of the Harness and Saddlery Workshops of Bombay Arsenal, and in their place the strengthening of the establishment of Madras Workshops to enable the latter to meet the requirements of Southern India and Burma.

Mr. G Squires, Civil Chief Master Armourer, Bellary Arsenal, has been granted six months' leave Home, on urgent affairs.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN.

Sir Edwin Collen reaches Simla this afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 12.

Mail steamer Orizaba from London arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, prefect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended.
Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted till further notice.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.
The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams for Costa Rica posted at Panama is usual rate of five annas.
Next post for Costa Rica leaves Panama, Wednesday afternoon, 13th April.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Sierra Leone Accra interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 12th April 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	11	7	5 p.m.	16	38
Teheran	12	2	29 p.m.	..	14
Suez	12	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 12th April 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	5
" Karachi	...	16	..	1
" Madras	...	12	..	2

It has taken three months of incessant worry and trouble, writes the *C.* and *M. Gazette*, to solve the difficulty of the Afridi fine, the last rifle being paid in on the morning of Saturday, April 2nd. The full tale to be collected was 662, and they were thus obtained:—In Tirah 21, Bara Valley 5, Landi Kotal 19, and Jamrud 617 : 5 beyond the necessary number were brought in. The Kambar Khel and Kuki Khel fine was made good in two days, showing the difference between collecting fines in rifles and rupees. Colonel Warburton had to spend 22 hours out of the 24 in the hard work of bringing the tribes to terms, and it is almost entirely to his efforts that the successful result of the negotiations is due : he collected over 600 rifles at Jamrud in six weeks. The successful result of his labours deserves some recognition at the hands of the Indian Government beyond the retirement that has befallen him. We are at any rate pleased to see that it is to Mr. Cunningham and not to Sir Richard Udny, that the post of Political Officer under General Symons has been given, which carries with it, is to be presumed, the remaining task of the final settlement of the Khyber.

THE area mainly benefited will, adds the *Times*, be that between the two dams, the sites chosen for which are 250 miles apart. Apart from the improved irrigation of lands already within the limits of the Nile overflow, large tracts of back land which has been hitherto undeveloped from want of water will be rendered fit for cultivation, the estimate being that when the work is finished the acreage of land available for cultivation will be more than doubled. The sugar industries on the banks of the Nile in which French capital is largely invested, will derive benefit in common with other industries. An indication of the immediate advantages which will accrue to the people of Egypt is afforded by the fact that the construction of the dams will give employment for five years to something like 15,000 native workmen. Contracts have been placed in England for the principal machinery ; and many workshops in this country are already busily employed in connection with the scheme.

LORD SANDHURST AT THE PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

EXHORTATIONS TO THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

THE WORK OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. E. Lord Sandhurst visited the Grant Road and the Argyle Road Hospitals with a view to meet the various committees and explain to them the work which they had to do in connection with the stamping out of the plague in Bombay. Sir James Campbell, Mr. A. Wingate, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. Stewart, Mr. C. James, Dr. Dimmock, Dr. Jennings, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Sardar Oomer Jamal, Mr Abdul Razak Bin Kirtaz, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, and others were present at the Grant Road Hospital where his Excellency arrived at 3-30. Mr. Stewart introduced the leading members of the various communities to his Excellency.

The introduction being over, H. E. Lord Sandhurst in addressing the meeting, said :—

When I first proposed that I should see something of the Committees that are now at work in the city, I hardly understood that I should be expected to stand upon a platform and make a speech to a large gathering of gentlemen, but I have been here long enough to observe that go where you may, the result invariably is that the Governor has to make a speech. I am very glad to come amongst you under circumstances which are so much happier than those which prevailed when I met the Justices in the Town Hall nearly a month ago, and it augurs well for the future that we have been able to set aside a large ward in the Grant Road Hospital for our gathering this afternoon and for you to meet me here. I have felt the greatest interest in the appointment of these Committees from the first day on which they were started, and if we are to judge from results—although these are not entirely owing to the appointment of these Committees as I shall show you further on—the work appears to have been done very well so far as it has gone. Now what I want to do this afternoon is to instil a spirit of emulation into all these Committees, so that they shall vie one with the other in the performance of their duties. If I was the head of a committee, working under a district officer like Mr. Stewart, say the Cammatteepoora Committee, or one of the workers in that committee, I should never rest for one moment until I got the whole of the members of my committee, or those who were working immediately with me, to try and beat in our efforts the committee of the next portion of the Town, Nagpada, and had driven the plague out of Cammatteepoora sooner than the other men had out of Nagpada. That is the spirit which should animate all the members of these committees, everyone should put his shoulder to the wheel and those of you who are chairmen should see that those under you are working to the same end with equal energy. In regard to plague work I do not think it will be denied that, however good your plague organisation may be at the head—whether it be a Plague Committee, the Municipality, or any other organisation—that what we want to do is to get the unit, that is to say those two or three men who come closest into contact with the people themselves, to allow the people to repose confidence in them, so that each case of plague which occurs may be brought to light as well as every death, and thus the houses may be cleansed in the proper way. This is the work of the Volunteer Committees, and you may depend upon it that this is the only way in which we can hope to succeed. We are doing very well at present, but we want to look forward to the time when our daily record of plague cases will be fifteen or twenty instead of seventy or eighty ; we also want to look forward to the time when we shall have these units of our organisation so closely in contact with the people and actually in touch with them that we may feel certain of running to ground each and every case that may occur, and by this means we shall hope to get rid of the plague. Gentlemen, the following I desire to impress upon you as representatives of a large number of committees. With honest hard work on the part of the Committees, so allot your streets or groups of two or three streets so that each street or portion of it would fall to one or two men accustomed to the people, they should know where the people belong to, whether they get sick and all about them. If visitors came to Bombay they would then be known ; if people withdrew from one street to another their movements would be followed, and the committees would be able to say that such a one came from, say, Ahmednuggar, or that another had removed from or to a particular locality. This can only be done, however, by sub-dividing your streets, so that each individual or group of two or three individuals may be thoroughly acquainted with the inhabitants of his particular area, their ways of life, and the hours at which they enter and leave their houses, and remembering that these are people of your own nationality and community, perhaps of your own sect, you should be able to command their confidence and discover your cases. I should have liked to have gone about the town more and seen the individual working of these Committees, but it was impossible for me to do that. I have the greatest confidence in the European officers, whether they belong to the Civil Service or the Military or Medical Service, or are private gentlemen like Mr. MacDonald and many others, who have always undoubtedly received your confidence for the sympathy they have shown. Moreover, supposing that any of you, gentlemen, do not consider your organisation to be sufficiently 'pukka' do not hesitate to ask their advice, and I can assure you of the most sympathetic aid. You must remember, gentlemen, as I explained at the Town Hall, that whilst the plan is ours, the carrying out of it in detail belongs to you, and I want you to work in a spirit of emulation to see who amongst you can get rid of the plague in his division in the shortest time. Now in regard to camps. We shall no doubt have a large number of people coming into Bombay for labour and various purposes, and you know very well that we have a large number of houses in the city which are in a manifestly unhealthy condition. We have a number of excellent camps in and about the town, and just outside where people may be properly housed, and the agency for persuading these people to live in the camps must come from amongst yourselves, and you must explain that the object we have in view is first to prevent people from coming into these unhealthy houses and getting infected, and also to reduce the chance of reinfecting the town. I do not think that I have anything more to say except that I am very glad to have met you, and to add that as time goes on and the plague gets less and less, as we trust it will do, the more your efforts must be redoubled and redoubled. With a decrease of plague the battle is not won ; the more it decreases, the more determined must be our efforts. We must perfect our organisation and be prepared to go on through the rains. To-day we have the lowest death-rate we have had for weeks, and the figures in about a month have gradually dwindled down from three hundred and fifty-eight to a hundred and seventy-one per diem. Do not think, however, that it is owing merely to your efforts that the plague is dying a natural death, but the more you see you have got your death-rate down, the more you must devote your whole energies to crushing the disease, out of existence altogether One word about the Plague Committee. The Chairman, as you know, is Sir James Campbell, and to him I referred when I made my speech to the Justices. Sir James Campbell succeeded General Gatacre, and there are two or three gentlemen who have pursued the functions of the Committee, whose services were obtained at a later date. There are, however, two or three gentlemen who have borne the burden and heat of the day from the very commencement. I refer to Mr. C. C. James, Surgeon-Major Dimmock, and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. C. H. Snow and Mr. Snow worked without ceasing from the commencement of the plague before the existence of the Plague Committee. These gentlemen, or some of them, will, before long, be proceeding on leave, and I think right to mention, after a period of over a year, when we know well that in the case of a medical man private practice has to be given up and the duties undertaken at a loss, that these duties have been carried out with the greatest zeal and devotion to the city they have endeavoured to serve, and those who are not medical men, they deserve no less well of the city. Whatever criticisms may have been passed upon the Plague Committee of this city I am confident that no more disinterested body than the Plague Committee has endeavoured to serve you, and Sir J. Campbell and his colleagues are entitled to the greatest gratitude. I shall watch after I have left Bombay, which will probably be before very long, the efforts of various committees and I shall get Mr. Stewart, Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Captain Bingley, Dr. Wilkins, and various other gentlemen who are at the heads of these Committees to bring to my notice those who do the best work, and you may depend upon it that I shall also watch to see which of the committees wins the race to be first to get rid of the plague. (Applause.)

Lord Sandhurst then drove to the Argyle Road Hospital, where he made a similar speech before the members of the Volunteer Committees exhorting them not to slacken their efforts until the plague had entirely been stamped out.

On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, a vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency, who was garlanded by Sardar Cassam Mitha.

Lord Sandhurst then proceeded to the Dhobie Talao ward, where he met the Committees in the hall of the Money School. He delivered a similar address and left amidst loud cheers of the assembly.

BRITONS ARE ROMANS.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, on being called upon by Lord George Hamilton, as Chairman, to open the discussion on the paper on *Rome*, read by the Rev. N. Zorainee, in the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the Imperial Institute, on the 16th of last month (March), said :—"The deep, wide, and enduring impression made on the world of antiquity by the might and majesty of Rome was well illustrated by the fact that among the Hindus living a thousand miles and more beyond "the limits of Augustus" the classical name for the West is still *Romaka*,—quite independently of the inheritance by the Turkish Empire of the famous name of *Roum*. Again when, about seventy years ago, the French regiments first landed in Algeria, the Kabyles took them for the Roman legions returning to the country fourteen centuries after their expulsion from the old Imperial Province of "Africa Propria" by the Vandals.

But for us, Englishmen, or rather in this connection for us as Britons, Goethe's well-known saying that the Greeks and Romans never grow old, has a far more intimate and vital significance than any such memories of the Romans surviving across the Mediterranean Sea, or beyond the Tigris and Euphrates. Of all people in this world the Greeks dreamed the most enchanting dreams of life, and in that dream, in our purely Hellenic literary, poetic, and artistic ideals, and in our profoundly Hellenised (i.e., paganised) though still ineradicably Indo-Hebraic religion, we still lived our highest life ; and of all people the Romans gave the most practical organisation to our life, in its domestic, civic, national, and international relations, and in that social, municipal, and political organisation of theirs, we, including the United States of America, still live, and move, and have our free and ordered daily being. It is indeed not too much to say that the whole state structure and system of modern Europe and of America, is the actual continuation, and expansion of the Roman Empire as finally methodised by the genius of Julius Cæsar.

Venturing on a few details, but taking them only from our own history,—Our English speech is differentiated from the original German simply by the influence on it of the Latin language, exercised on it more directly by the British and less directly by the Normans. Our judicial, ecclesiastical, and military terminology is all radically Roman. The names of our medicinal and other economic plants are largely either corruptions or translations of their native Roman names ; and nearly all our more familiar field crop, kitchen garden, and orchard plants, and many of our now wild timber trees were actually brought over to us during the purely British period of our national evolution by the Roman legionaries, and later, during the Saxon period, by the Roman Missionaries of Christianity. Our civil urban architecture is Roman, and the ground plan of our ecclesiastical architecture, even when its elevation may be in the Gothic guise, is Roman ; the ground plan of our cities is Roman ; our leading roads are Roman. "The City" of London is still in all its streets, the London of the Romans ; and it is along the very road first laid down by the Romans that most of us have gathered this afternoon in the Imperial Institute to hear the Vicar of Chiswick lecture on the imperishable grandeur of Rome : and "imperial," and "institute," and "vicar" and lecture are all Latin words, and the designation of the material, "paper," on which the lecture is written, is another Latin word imported into Rome from Egypt.

But far deeper than this is the tie connecting Englishmen, or rather the more British inhabitants of this island with the Romans ; for every student of the ethnography of its present people who collates their physiognomy with that of the Romans, as portrayed in the remains of their sculptures and on their coins, at once recognises its several Roman types, and that it is predominantly Roman in Cumberland and Westmoreland, in Wales, and in Cornwall, and in Devon, west of Dartmoor. It is in Cornwall and Westmoreland that I have found the popular tradition of the Roman occupation of our island most "alive." In Cornwall the countryside people habitually speak of their roads as having been made by the Romans. If you complain of their roughness they reply :—"Well, you see, they are just as the Romans left them." In the English Lake District in 1886, an old man, racy of the soil, told me that the road leading over Scandal Bridge was laid down "long, long ago, he thought it must have been in his greatgrandfather's days, by an old gentleman who at that time owned all the property thereabout, a very great gentleman, called, as his father had told him, Mr. Julius Cæsar."

There was nothing indeed of which he (the speaker) was personally more convinced than of our large, and in some parts of the island, complete identity with its Roman conquerors. This identity had been undoubtedly, in some degree, imbued in us by our immemorial system of classical education ; but in a far greater degree it was due to absolute consanguinity.

Sir George Birdwood then quoted a number of passages from Livy, Cicero, and other Latin writers, and the well-known lines from the 5th Æneid of Virgil, describing the virtues by which the Romans had won the empire of the world, their importurbable and patient temper, their indomitable valour, their reverence for equity, legality, and ancient custom, and their wonderful magnanimity towards subject races ; adding that if these were likewise distinctive British virtues, it was not because we had learned them out of Virgil, Cicero, and Livy, and the rest, but because we were ourselves also Romans, and these real pre-requisites of rule were instinctive in our blood.

And in these descriptions of their character and statesmanship the Romans were not unduly magnifying themselves. Polybius, a Greek subject, speaking with intimate knowledge of both the internal and external economy of Rome, says that the noblest maxims of her policy, which had most conduced to her supremacy, and the prosperity and stability of her world-wide empire, were, that at all hazards any wrong done to a citizen, or a soldier of the empire was to be made right, or compensated, or avenged, and that no inimical State should be allowed to grow to such a degree of strength as to be able to wrest from the Roman people any possession, privilege, or prescription indisputably their own. Here, in the description of a Greek, writing as an educated and travelled Hindu might of the British, we see our own identity with the Romans more clearly than in any Latin writer.

In conclusion, Sir George Birdwood referred to a passage somewhere in the writings of Matthew Arnold describing the last days of Lord Carteret (John Earl of Granville), who died on 2nd January 1763. Wood, the Under-Secretary of State, having to go to him, as President of the Council, with the preliminaries of the Treaty at Paris (10th February 1763) found the aged statesman so ill and weak that he proposed adjourning their business to another day ; but Carteret insisted on going on with it, quoting Sarpedon's memorable reply to Glaucus, in the XIIth Iliad, to the effect that with the high honour of their position they must accept all its hazards, and ending with the words : "And now that a thousand Fates of Death oppress us, all the more must we press forward in the forefront of the fight." He laid great emphasis on these last words, repeating them ; and then after a serious pause, he had the terms of the peace read to him, and approved them with great animation, dying almost immediately afterwards. Mr. Arnold observed that the story exhibits the English aristocracy at the very height of their capacity, culture, and inextinguishable courage toward the end of the last century. The Government of this country was now no longer in the hands of the aristocracy, but of the democracy, the freest the world has ever known ; with the result that our imperial power and supremacy now rests on a broader basis of Roman discipline, tenacity of policy, and generosity, in a word, of *masterfulness*, than those at any previous time in our history. This has been made very clear to everyone who has observed during the past three trying years the resolute unity with which the whole country has risen to the support of a firm policy in our international relations. Often at the very moment when a by-election has, in some home issue, been going against the Government, the leaders and press organs of the "Opposition" have been most outspoken and hearty in supporting it in its foreign policy : and quite an epigrammatic emphasis had been given to their remarkable and most cheering display of popular patriotism by the manner in which Lord Salisbury was written of last evening, in connection with his Lordship's indisposition, by one of the most vigorous of the "Opposition" journals as, at the present moment, for all Englishmen, in every quarter of the globe, "the noblest Roman of us all." This speech was received with repeated rounds of applause, and elicited at its close warm congratulation from all sides.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST REVENUE.

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN.

THE following note by the the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, reviewing the Statement of Revenue receipts for 1897-98 has been issued :—

The Port Trust revenue history of the past year presents several . . . points of great interest. It will not however be possible to fully elucidate the ponts until the Accounts and Traffic Statistics have been compiled. . . . which will take some time. The general result is shown in a statement laid on the Table at the last Board Meeting. The Budget Estimates for year 1896-97 were Rs. 46,35,447, and the Actuals Rs. 43,18,093.

The statement includes all heads of account except interest and miscellaneous and the Depreciation and Pilotage Accounts. It shows that the receipts (in thousands) aggregated Rs. 4 3,45 as compared with Rs. 4 5,49 the Budget Estimate and with Rs. 4 3,18 the collections in 1896-97, Rs. 4 5,56 the collections in 95-96, Rs. 4 4,71 the collections in 94-95, Rs. 4 3,32 the collections in 93 94.

Dividing each year into quarters the figures are as follows :—

	Three months ending :— 30 June. Rs.	30 Sept. Rs.	31 Dec. Rs.	31 Mar. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1893-94	1,255	863	1,013	1,201	4,333
94-95	1,339	998	999	1,201	4,471
95-96	1,271	941	1,039	1 3 5	4,556
96 97	1,244	1,023	1,016	1,055	4,318
97-98	1,033	1,037	1,036	1,219	4,345

The inference from this Table is that the Trade suffered most severely from the combined effects of Famine and Plague during the six months comprised in the last quarter of 1897-98 and that since the latter period there has been a satisfactory recovery.

Taken in periods of six months the comparison stands thus :—

	Jan. to June Rs.	July to Dec. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1893	...	1,876	...
1894	2,540	1,931	4,471
1895	2,472	1,980	4,452
1896	2,529	2,039	4,568
1897	2,108	2,073	4,181

The first half year of 1897 shews a decrease attributable to the effects of Famine and Plague of Rs. 421 as compared with 1896 and of Rs. 406 as compared with the average of the corresponding six months in the 3 years ending 1896. The second half year—shews a steady increase throughout.

But in considering the matter further it is necessary to eliminate receipts from the Dry Dock, Port Dues and "Other Items" and to treat the head Bunders and Wet Docks separately.

The head Bunders includes besides the wharfage fees on Trade at the several Bunders (which may be taken at about Rs. 500) receipts from ground and shed rents and from the Warehouses. The receipt under the last mentioned Sub-head have increased to an unusually large figure by the delay in clearing goods owing to the absence of the regular dealers, and the receipts from ground rents being largely made up of rents from lease holds are not seriously affected by fortuitous circumstances. Taken separately the Bunder figures in the aggregate are :—

	Three months ending. 30 June. Rs.	30 Sept. Rs.	31 Decr. Rs.	31 Mar. Rs.	Total Rs.
1893-94	457	339	454	494	1,744
1894-95	484	375	460	512	1,831
1895-96	472	366	469	536	1,843
1896-97	471	346	461	490	1,719
1897-98	499	434	504	524	1,961

It may be noted that the recent large occupation of land for residential buildings on the Apollo Reclamation does not affect these figures as the rents for the most part do not accrue until the buildings are completed.

It would appear from this table that the receipts under the head Bunders were affected by the causes before mentioned during the quarter ending 31st March 1897 but have in the subsequent quarters wholly recovered a result due to a great extent to the increase in Warehouse receipts already referred to.

Under Wet Docks the figures compare as follows :—

	Three months ending. 30 June. Rs.	30 Sept. Rs.	31 Decr. Rs.	31 Mar. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1893-94	735	453	579	646	2,343
1894-95	783	473	477	583	2,336
1895-96	716	457	502	630	2,305
1896-97	671	537	476	527	2,211
1897-98	491	503	458	599	2,051

The effects of the Famine and Plague are here again traceable in a marked degree during the last quarter of 1896-97 and first quarter of 1897-98 and in a less degree up to 31st December 1897 since which date there has been a partial recovery.

Taken in periods of six months the wet Dock receipts compare as follows :—

	Jan. to June Rs.	July to Dec. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1893	...	962	...
1894	1,429	950	2,379
1895	1,299	989	2,288
1896	1,351	1,013	2,364
1897	1,018	961	1,979

It will thus be seen that out of the total decrease of Rs. 421 in the first half of 1897 as compared with the first half of 1893 referred to in para. 5 Rs. 333 was in the receipts at the Wet Docks.

These receipts comprise a number of items such as Cranage, Overside charges, Unloading carts, Ground and Shed rents, &c., which are not divisible, but taking the main head Dock Dues on Goods the comparison stands.

I—Imports.	January to June. 1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
1 Foreign	447	374	...	73
2 Coasting	87	94	7	...
Total I Imports..	534	468	..	66
II—Exports.				
1 Foreign	473	242	...	231
2 Coasting	44	40	...	4
Total II Exports...	517	282	...	235
Total I & II...	1,051	750	...	301

which accounts for Rs. 301 out of a total of Rs. 333 and shows that the decrease was mainly in the Trade under Foreign Exports. Under Foreign Imports there was a decrease of Rs. 73, and an examination of the returns shows that this was principally made up of decreased imports of (Figures in thousands).

	Six months. 1896.	Six months. 1897.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Piece Goods	146	99	47	Packages
Glassware	37	10	27	"
Paper	28	12	16	"
Tea	56	35	21	"
Iron	41	37	4	Tons
Matches	19	6	13	Packages
Sugar	40	37	3	Tons

The decrease in Foreign Exports is similarly accounted for as follows :—

	Six months. 1896.	Six months. 1897.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Seeds	248	105	143	Tons
Grains	97	14	83	"
Groundnut	30	1	29	"
Myrabollams	26	15	11	"
Twist and Yarn	229	147	82	Packages
Cotton	420	376	44	"
Bones	15	10	5	Tons
Tobacco	7	2	5	Packages
Flour	13	7	6	Tons

These figures bring out very clearly the effect of the famine on the trade of the Port and that it was the falling off in the exports of agricultural products that mainly accounts for the decline. The decrease in dock dues, on Exports of seeds, grain and myrabolams together amounted to nearly Rs. 175 as compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year which itself was not a good season. The Export of wheat almost wholly ceased. The effect of plague on the volume of Foreign Trade it may be inferred was altogether minor in degree. If the agricultural season had been favourable and the quarantine restrictions in Foreign Ports had been maintained the result would no doubt have been different, but as it was the effect on the Foreign Import Trade was comparatively slight and it is impossible to say how far it is attributable to famine and how far to plague ? The coasting trade at the docks taken as a whole was not affected and the Foreign Export trade suffered mainly on account of the famine.

The Port Trust returns are the pulse of the Trade of the Port taken as a whole. The conditions of the last 18 months were conditions which might well have been far more disastrous than they have been and the rapid recovery in the returns of which there are now such positive signs is satisfactory proof of the vitality of the commercial interests and augurs well for the future. It is an encouragement to press for reductions in railway rates to place Bombay on a more equal footing with competing ports and to prosecute the scheme already prepared for improved railway connections which will not only save materially in the cost of handling goods of all sorts but will render the trade independent of cartage which is both costly and unreliable.

In the meantime our revenues have suffered in the two years to the extent of about Rs. 425 or say 4 1-2 per cent. Of this amount Rs. 254 is the deficit which accrued in 1896-97. In 1897-98 the expenditure on the Budgetted items is within the Estimates, but on the other hand extraordinary expenditure has been incurred in plague preventive measures, hospitals, camps and the like including compensation to contractors for the high rates of wages. Allowing for this it seems probable that the net deficit will be about Rs. 200, making altogether say Rs. 450. The whole will be met from the Revenue Reserve which will then stand at about Rs. 10 lakhs and it will not be necessary to in any way increase the charges on trade. The prospects of the first quarter in regard to the Export Trade are so favourable that in all probability the year 1898-99 will be a year of surplus.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

THE mercantile trade of Bombay during the eleven months from April 1st 1898, to February 28th last, compares with the trade for the corresponding periods of the two previous years as follows :—

	April to February. 1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.
Imports.			
Merchandise	25,01,71,889	24,94,18,106	22,30,94,316
Exports.			
Indian merchandise	30,27,48,232	27,61,71,581	22,08,75,344
Foreign merchandise	3,41,94,879	2,92,03,614	2,62,58,316
Total merchandise	58,70,24,991	55,47,93,301	47,02,27,976
Treasure.			
Imports	9,50,82,118	9,55,34,263	15,10,08,373
Exports	3,32,97,490	3,79,95,003	5,31,29,019
Totals	71,54,04,599	68,83,22,567	67,43,65,368

The imports under the more important heads compare as follows :—

	April to February. 1895-96	1896-97	1897-98.
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
Liquors	1,170,447	1,216,967	1,222,455
	tons	tons	tons.
Salt	240	156	233
	cwt	cwt	cwt.
Sugar	1,351,532	1,293,548	1,874,466
	tons	tons	tons
Metals	96,323	76,043	86,604
	Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Value Rs.
Machinery & Millwork	1,02,74,161	1,16,07,233	90,79,273
Mineral Oil	69,71,285	94,87,813	1,18,76,557
Cotton Goods & Yarn	6,08,30,920	7,54,93,886	6,18,04,728
Silk Manufactures	98,51,957	92,81,973	70,25,582
Woollen do.	65,33,633	68,42,463	32,54,510

The imports of merchandise received via the Suez Canal compare as follows | 18,74,03,514 | 19,38,43,181 | 17,14,39,347

The comparison in exports of leading staples of Indian produce and manufacture is as under :—

	April to February. 1895-96. cwt.	1896-97. cwt.	1897-98. cwt.
Coffee	8,819	6,291	4,855
Rice	786,368	705,474	569,776
Wheat	3,215,143	1,716,677	441,019
Opium	28,410	25,601	21,405
Indigo	6,813	8,425	9,457
Cotton	3,336,120	3,306,346	2,297,781
Seeds	7,516,985	6,057,604	5,819,732
	Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Value Rs.
Cotton Goods and Yarn	6,64,67,526	6,98,35,833	6,01,42,556
The exports of merchandise sent via the Suez Canal compare as follows	16,75,74,877	13,10,63,282	9,74,02,527

THE TROUBLES OF A NATIVE EDITOR.

OUR Hyderabad correspondent states :—The last *Fareeda* or Government Gazette publishes the following :—

In obedience to his Highness' Firman, Azam-ud-Din, the editor of the *Mazloom-i-Dakkan*, and Abdula Atim, the ex-Assistant Private Secretary to the Minister, have been banished from H. H. the Nizam's Dominions for writing and publishing extremely indecent and seditious articles in the aforesaid paper against his Highness and the British Government, and it is hereby notified to all the judicial and police officials of Hyderabad and the districts that should the abovenamed who are forbidden to enter the Dominions of H. H. the Nizam, be hereafter found within the limits of H. H. the Nizam's Government, they (the officials) may at once apprehend them and prosecute them in the Courts of Law in order that they may be incarcerated for this breach of his Highness' commands.

It will be remembered that Azam-ud-Din was the man who not long ago was deported from Bombay. He sought refuge in Hyderabad afterwards.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the rooms of B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, when Rev. Dr. D'Mackichan, president, took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following present was announced and thanks voted to the donors :—To the Library. From Berlin—Zeitschrift-der-Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin, Band XXXIII 1897 No. 5. From Wien—Mittheilungen-der-Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Band XXVII, Heft VI. From Berlin—Verhandlungen-der-Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin, Band XXIV, 1897, No. 10. From Sydney—Science of Man and Australisian Anthropological Journal No. 1, Vol. I. From Paris—Revue-des-Traditions Populaires, Tome XIII, Nos. 1—2, January and February 1898.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai then read a paper on Hindu Will. Its full text will appear in the following journal of the society.

After a short discussion on the subject of the above paper, a vote of thanks was passed to the author of the paper, and with the usual compliment to the chairman, the business of the meeting was brought to an end.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 2nd April 1898 :—

Joseph Scrafton, managing proprietor of the Punjab oil and flour mills, Lahore, for a process for the improved manufacture of "mahwa or Illupai" oil extracted from the seeds of "Bassia Latifolia."

Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer, Madras railway company, of Ammur in the North Arcot district, Madras presidency, for a "long swing" punkah pulley.

Johann Hammerschlag, director, of Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, in the empire of Germany, for improvements in and relating to the treatment of plants for textile purposes or other plants requiring potassium.

Charles Thomas Crowden, engineer, of Vernon lodge, Eastnor grove, Leamington Spa, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in or relating to the making of tubular joints.

John Meiggs Ewen, mechanical engineer, of 1129 "The Rookery," Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., for improvements in prism lights and plates, and mountings and framings therefor, and in the decoration thereof.

Gilbert William Sutton, engineer, of Rothmans, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, for improvements in tea drying apparatus.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works Belfast, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaf or other substances.

Paul de Kildtchevsky, electrician, of 44 Queen's road, Peckham, London, S. E., for a loud-speaking long-distance telephone.

Gilbert William Sutton, engineer, of Rothmans, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, for improvements in the manufacture of heat-distributing or radiating pipes or tubes.

Arthur Cecil Gasper, superintendent, office of the Comptroller General of India, of 105, Seal's Terrace, Calcutta, for a portable folding ambulance chair.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Edward Herbert Stone, civil engineer, Allahabad, for a pneumatic apparatus for use with well foundations. (Specification field 18 March 1898.)

Tinkauri Das, a member of the firm of Banerji & Co., proprietors, Sibpur chemical works, for improvements in picture frames, and in the method of framing and setting pictures. (Specification filed 18 February 1898).

Khurshedji Byramji Bharda,

to have had very unsatisfactory experiences during the past year.

The German East Africa Line Steamship Company of Hamburg (which receives an Imperial subvention of £45,000) has declared a dividend of 3 per cent for last year, as against 6 per cent for 1896. The gross receipts showed an increase, but the net receipts a decrease, owing to increased expenses due to the increase in the size of the vessels and the fact that a larger number of voyages were made. The Lisbon business was also very adversely affected by the continued fall of the milreis exchange. The plague in Bombay and the dulness of trade in South Africa, moreover, are referred to as cause of the less satisfactory result of the Company's working last year.

Sir Robert Giffen, writing to the "Times," has made a useful contribution to current thought upon British commercial interests in the China crisis. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun had stated in a paper read before the United Service Institution that the amount of the trade of the United Kingdom with the Far East—viz., China, Japan, Hong Kong, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Corea, and the Philippines—was £130,000,000 per annum, one-six of our entire exports and imports, and £20,000,000 more than our whole trade with India. Sir Robert Giffen quotes the actual figures from the Statistical Abstract, showing that the real amount is only £31,500,000. An error so gross as this is of course easy to detect; but the writer of the letter goes on to adduce some facts which, because they are not so obvious, deserve to be carefully studied by all who wish to see the mercantile interests of all nations, our own included, now seeking to compete in the Chinese markets in their true light. China, he points out, cannot for a long time to come greatly increase its imports. In the first place, its surplus production available for exchange with such imports cannot be suddenly enlarged; and, secondly, the quickening of its industrial enterprise will to a large extent take the form of a brisker home production of some things now imported. Later on, no doubt, as the wealth of the country increases, the manufactures of the more advanced nations will be needed, and the Chinese will be able to pay for them in larger quantity. Only if some exports of a special kind—such as gold or diamonds—should become available in large amounts can the advent of this remoter period be hastened. A further lesson, not by any means superfluous just now, is enforced by Sir Robert Giffen. He reminds us that the great increase of naval and military expenditure upon which we are embarking, whether necessary or not, must diminish appreciably our power to produce ordinary manufactures for export. There can be no doubt that the greatly augmented rate at which our shipbuilding yards and engineering and other industries have been occupied during the last twelve months in making war vessels and numerous commodities for the services is the source of much of the greater industrial activity which we are accustomed to regard as evidence of a "revival of trade." It is well, therefore, to realise clearly that expenditure in these directions is not only unremunerative, in the economic sense of the word, but is also more or less a diversion of industry which tends to lessen our capacity to produce commodities for export to foreign or colonial markets.

No particular theory can be built up on the latest allotment of Government Treasury Bills. It is clearly evident that the amount of money seeking investment in first-class securities is as great as ever. Although it is believed that a considerable portion of the Treasury Bills has been taken by the Bank of England, it is also understood that some have found their way into the discount market. The present rate of 2 3-16 per cent., at which the Bills were allotted, is fractionally below the price paid about a month ago. A first-class security such as this giving a yield of 2 3-16 per cent., with no fear of any reduction in capital value, is not to be lightly regarded.

An interesting report on the trade of Las Palmas from Consul Maclean to the Foreign Office was issued yesterday. In cotton goods it is stated English manufacturers still hold the field except in grey heavy domestics, which are coming in from America, as also is a heavy blue drill. The price of the American grey cloth is two dollar gold per piece of 40 yards, 36 inches as sample. Cotton sail duck also comes from the States in the usual lengths and width, and with ordinary stitching margin marked in blue. The pieces vary up to 85 yards in length. In white shirting England has now no competitors, the surplus American and Belgian stock having disappeared from the market. These cloths, says the consul, have to be finished soft, without glaze, and with no filling or dressing. All filling must be very well worked in, as the country people generally rub the cloth between the fingers of the two hands to work the dressing out before purchasing, and in the case of coloured goods they suck and chew a corner to make sure the colour is fast. In prints the usual run of "bread and cheese" lines are those with a rose or canary—yellow ground (not a washed-out cream but a good clean strong canary), and lately a tendency towards a ground similar in colour to grey linen drill has been shown. The patterns must not be too large or showy, but floral, conventional spots, narrow stripes, and seeds are the styles most patronised.

The scant success of the Chinese Loan in London constitutes, in the opinion of the *Matin*, a check to England's policy. I do not quite see it, as China will get the money, for what the English investor has not felt inclined to supply the English underwriter has undertaken to furnish. As to the underwriter he will doubtless unload gradually, as the investor becomes more inclined to take up what seems a fair five per cent. investment. Meantime the rumour is that only about 25 per cent. of the amount has been taken up by the public, leaving six millions in the hands of the underwriters.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE M. A. O. COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your account of the meeting held in Aligarh on April 1st, in connection with the Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund, I observe that you have printed Mayo College instead of M. A. O. College. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh is generally known in these Provinces as the M. A. O. College. The Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund is for the purpose of raising to the rank of a University the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh of which Sir Syed Ahmed, K.C.S.I., was the founder. It has no connection with the Mayo College.—Yours, &c.,

LLEWELLYN TIPPING,
Aligarh, April 8. Professor, M. A. O. College.

ON THE WAY TO SIMLA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Lahore paper:—The Kalka-Simla tonga service has been terribly hard worked of late, as I am credibly informed that sixty-two pairs of ponies have been taken off the road from the 28th March to the 4th April, in order that the Viceregal dak might be laid up to the Kangra Valley. This means that, instead of eighteen pairs of ponies being available at each of the fourteen stages on the Simla road, only fourteen pairs have been available, and this has meant sixteen tongas less daily than have been usually placed at the disposal of the public. The service with its full complement of ponies is always overworked at this season of the year, and those who have recently had to make their way up the hill trust that the next Viceregal visit to Kullu will be made from the Simla side. Not only have the ponies on the line been cruelly overworked for the last ten days, but a number of persons have been obliged to ride, walk, or travel in ekkas over the fifty-eight miles from Kalka in consequence of the large number of animals that have been taken away for the convenience of Lord Elgin and his party. No doubt Rai Bahadur Dowlat Ram, the able and obliging Superintendent of the Tonga service, will be duly thanked by His Excellency for the perfect dak arrangements which have been made from Pathankot to Kangra, but it is a pity they could not have been managed with a little less inconvenience to the public who have been forced to travel to Simla, and it may be added with a little less hardship to the unfortunate ponies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. RIVAZ, the new Home Member of the Viceroy's Council, arrived in Simla on Saturday, and took over the duties of his appointment under the usual salute.

SIR JAMES LYALL and the members of the Famine Commission arrived in Simla on Saturday. They will now proceed with the consideration of the evidence collected preparatory to writing their report. They have some two months work before them.

MAJOR EGERTON, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, proceeds home on leave shortly. Mr. R. W. Egerton, P. W. D., will officiate for him.

THE corps of Gurkha scouts, which is about to be broken up, arrived in Peshawar from Jamrud on Friday.

IT has been ascertained from the Hongkong Government that 210 cases of plague have occurred in Hongkong this year up to 2nd April, and that plague is reported to exist also at Macao and Canton. The Government of India have therefore ordered that the Venice Convention regulations should be imposed against Hongkong, Macao and Canton at Calcutta and Chittagong.

A CURIOUS official notice respecting a dead body appears in the Dutch newspapers. The police give notice that a man has drowned himself in the Rhine, and they offer a reward for the recovery of his body. This is the description: "Age about forty, height five feet eight inches. Speaks the dialect of Gelderland." People are wondering how the last indication will help them in the search.

IT seems that the statement made by the "Civil and Military Gazette," and telegraphed to us by our Lahore correspondent, to the effect that an inquiry had been instituted at Peshawar into the cause of desertions among the Khyber Rifles, is incorrect. The inquiry is confined to cases of desertion from the native regiments of the regular army during the operations on the frontier, and has no connection whatever with the behaviour of the Khyber Corps.

TURQUOISE dealers in Kashmere are doing a roaring trade, as the stone is becoming excessively popular among ladies. Many orders are being received in Srinagar not only from down country firms but from England as well.

A CURIOUS illustration of the extraordinary credulity even of the educated natives, writes a contemporary, is afforded by a leaflet, in English, which has just been sent us by Mr. Ramkrishna Varma, editor of the "Bharat Jiwan" in Benares. Some time ago it seems that Mr. Ramkrishna Varma saw a man stung by a scorpion in two or three places, who yet, according to his own statement, had no sensation of pain at all. Interrogated on the point the man explained that in villages where scorpions abound in great numbers, whenever a child is born, a scorpion sting is extracted and placed on a brazier on which a fire is kept burning for twelve days in front of the room where the child is born. This simple expedient gives immunity, and Mr. Ramkrishna Varma wants to know whether a similar device would not have the same effect in the case of snakebite. The idea that the supposed remedy is a pure absurdity does not appear to have suggested itself.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 2nd of April was 282, against 289 and 305 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 60. There were 28 deaths from cholera, against 22 and 11 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 73. There were six deaths from small-pox during the week, against two in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-camplaints amounted to 100 and 26, respectively, against 93 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·5 per mille per annum, against 43·5, the mean of the last five years.

No further disturbances are reported in the north-east frontier of Upper Burma, the sharp lesson given the party of Shan half-breeds who crossed the border last week having apparently been sufficient to check any more raiding, at least for the present. It appears that Sadon, where the military police met the raiders, is not the well known post of that name to the north-east of Bhamo, but a small village to the south-east on the Namwan river. It is in the small triangular patch of territory, lying at the junction of the Shweli and Namwan, which is rented by the British Government on a perpetual lease from China. As we explained last November, this land has been rented in order to secure the best route from Bhamo to the Nothern Shan States. The matter was settled with the Chinese in the Agreement signed at Pekin on February 4th, 1897, under which the Convention of March 1st, 1894, was modified. There is, therefore, no question as to title, and the Shans have no justification for their act of open hostility. It seems only too probable that they were instigated by some Chinese officials in the background to cross the frontier, and some information on this point should be obtained from the prisoners captured by the military police.

THE judges of the Punjab Chief Court, says the local paper, have found it necessary to point out to Divisional, District and Subordinate Courts throughout the Province that, when an application for the transfer of a case is made by any party thereto, it is neither proper nor expedient to reject it summarily in the first instance, and subsequently, when the matter has gone to a higher court, to grant it without further inquiry, on the ground that the mere fact that transfer has been applied for is likely to prejudice the court against the applicant. Litigants are to be made to clearly understand that an allegation of facts in support of an application for transfer—which should always be made on oath or by affidavit—is a very serious matter, that when made it will be fully inquired into, and that if it be found to be false, not only will the application be rejected, but the person making the allegation will be liable to prosecution under section 193, Indian Penal Code. When, therefore, an application for transfer contains an allegation which, if true in fact, would be a good ground for transfer, the court to which the application is made should not reject it without inquiry because it considers that the allegation is probably untrue. The truth or otherwise of the allegation should be, the judges direct, at once fully inquired into, and further action should be taken according to the result of the inquiry.

THE practicability of establishing an iron industry at Salem is still under discussion between the Madras Government and the India Office, and meanwhile the project is gaining in favour. It is now estimated that if exchange does not exceed 1s. 4d. a ton of charcoal pig iron could be put "free on board" at Madras for £2-16-6, and adding to this 15s. for freight, it could be delivered in London at £3-11-6; while the value per ton of Swedish pig iron delivered at a British port is stated to vary from £4-1-0 to £5-0-9. The Salem iron could also compete on favourable terms with hematite pig imported into India, the average coast of which is £3-3-6.

A CALCUTTA commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* sends details of a scheme which is of the greatest interest and importance to the public of the metropolis, though curiously enough no hint of its inception has appeared in the local press. It seems that a strong London syndicate has been formed for the purpose of building a new bridge over the Hoogly and erecting a central railway station in the heart of Calcutta. There can be no question that the public convenience as well as the requirements of the traffic carried by the Bengal-Nagpur and East Indian Railways will be promoted if such a scheme is carried into execution: the only question likely to cause discussion is the manner in which the revenue is to be raised for the payment of a reasonable interest on the projected Company's capital expenditure. At all events the proposals have already been submitted to the Bengal Government, the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and the different railway companies interested.

IN the House of Lords, on March 31, Lord Stanmore will move for any instructions given by the Government to the Acting Commissioner at Kampala with respect to the Sudanese force to be attached to Major Macdonald's expedition, and other papers relating to the recent disturbances in Uganda; and to call the attention of the House to the present condition of affairs in that Protectorate.

WE learn that a serious mischance is reported to have fallen the Narora weir at the head waters of the Lower Ganges Canal in the Bulandshahr district. The canal here has its offtake from the Ganges, the river being diverted by means of a brick and masonry weir 3,800 feet long, resting upon a concrete floor 3 feet deep and upon 366 cylinders driven from 20 to 32 feet; its curtains supported by wells 20 to 22 feet deep. The crest is 6½ feet above at low water, but the level can be raised 10 feet higher by means of shutters. The weir has on its left side 42 sluices 7 1-4 feet wide, and the offtake has 30 openings of 7 feet. Signs that all was not as it should be recently attracted the attention of the engineers, and examination, we understand, has revealed the fact that about 40 yards of the concrete floor below the weir has been undermined by springs. Fortunately the discovery has been made at the beginning of the hot weather, but works both extensive and expensive will have to be set on foot at once if the weir is to be set right before the rains come on. The Narora weir was completed in 1878, but only a portion of the canal was excavated, and it was not until 1880 that the Lower Ganges Canal system was created into a separate administrative scheme. The minimum discharge of the Ganges ever recorded at Narora is 1,045 cubic feet per second, while the maximum discharge of the canal during the year ending March 31st, 1897, was 5,234 cubic feet per second. Next to the Ganges Canal in fact, this is the most important irrigation work in the North-West Provinces. The area irrigable is over one million acres: the total mileage, taking in the main canal and its branches, with distributaries, &c., being 3,614 miles. The net revenue from the canal in 1896-97 was 16 1-2 lakhs of rupees.

IT is rather curious to note how many of the most recent by-elections have been fought with one or other of the candidates stricken down by illness. The series began at South Wolverhampton, where Mr. Gibbons was only able to take the field towards the close of the contest. In Cricklade the Liberals were handicapped at first by the absence through indisposition of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, whilst at Stepney Major Evans-Gordon, the Unionist Candidate, had for days to rely solely upon the co-operation of political friends for the advancement of his candidature. In the struggle in Wokingham, the Tory, Captain Oliver Young, was confined to his home and not able to address a meeting.

No end of good stories are told at Paris concerning Dr. Pean, the eminent French surgeon, who died recently. He was the greatest surgeon of the present day in France, honored and beloved wherever he went, and no state carriage was better know than his old-fashioned chariot drawn by two enormous horses, and driven by a majestic coachman trimmed gorgeously with gold laces. Dr. Pean's career was almost thrust upon him by his father, and at an age when other young men think more about the trials and tribulations of acquiring the knowledge of the A B C spelling book than about the choice of a profession. Any story relating to his humble origin Dr. Pean would always tell with special gusto, and the following anecdote he loved among the best. When he was quite a little lad, his father, a miller by trade, was obliged to undergo some slight surgical operation at Paris. When he came home, perfectly cured, and with long bills in his pocket, he said to the child, "My boy, you must study medicine. That's a fine business." And thus France obtained her greatest surgeon.

THERE were fresh disclosures about the methods of the Grosvenor Hotel Company in the action tried the other day in the Queen's Bench. In this case, the plaintiffs sought damages of the grocer who had supplied the Hotel, and had charged excessive sums to cover his payments for commission. The charges were certainly excessive. For one article the Grosvenor paid 13*l.* per cwt., while another hotel paid but 7*l.* 10s., for another article 9d., as against 6d. a pound. The grocer pleaded that he charged high prices, not on account of what he gave the manager for commission, but simply because he was "a small man," and could not sell at the prices of the wholesale houses. He also pleaded the custom of the trade as to the commissions. Ultimately he consented to judgment for 750*l.* with costs. Another case was settled in much the same way. At this rate the Augean stable will be cleaned at last.

THERE is a strong demand for rice at present, and freights were probably never before so high in Bangkok as they have been of late. The freight for rice is now anything from 40 to 50 cents a picul; and that is a higher figure than rice has reached there for at least a dozen years. Unfortunately, three of the Scottish Oriental line are off the Bangkok run at present, one running between Hongkong and Vladivostock, and the other two between Hohgkong and Saigon. But of course, when they were chartered two or three months ago, no one could have foreseen the present boom.

MR. FREDERICK J. HORNIMAN, M.P., is about to present absolutely to the public his extensive collection of artistic and natural objects, together with a suitable building in which they can be permanently housed, and some fifteen acres of land to be converted into a park and recreation ground. The new building will consist of two lofty galleries, each 110 feet long, and of a lecture hall capable of seating 300 people. Its elevation, which will be of a dignified character, will be carried out entirely in stone, and its importance will be further emphasized by a clock tower over 100 feet in height. The two galleries referred to will be divided into courts, in which will be housed the various departments, one being devoted to prehistoric objects, another to Japanese, another to Indian, another to Egyptian, and so forth. Special space will be devoted to zoological and entomological collections, the latter of which is exceptionally large and interesting. The site purchased by Mr. Horniman for the building and its surrounding park are within a few minutes' walk of Lordship-lane and Forest-hill Stations, and in the centre of a rapidly populating suburban neighbourhood. Of the villas at present constituting the property the largest, named Surrey Mount, which from its very lofty elevation commands an extensive view, will be left standing, and will be fitted up as a free library and free club house, separate rooms being devoted to meeting and other purposes of the various scientific clubs in the neighbourhood.

WHILE English exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition are to be accommodated in the main buildings situated in the Champ de Mars, the Esplanade des Invalides, and elsewhere, on both sides of the Seine, in structures erected at the expense of the Administration, all Colonies and dependencies, no matter how great their extent and importance, will have to be content with a building site in the Trocadero Gardens. It is, however, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a good site in the best part of the grounds, and has long frontages two of the most important thoroughfares in the exhibition enclosure. The total space assigned to India and the English Colonies is only 58,880ft, and the Royal Commission have not yet decided the proportion to be assigned to each.

MESSRS. KYNOCH, of Birmingham, have produced a new quick-firing gun. By turning a wheel the whole mechanism is set working and 600 magazine bullets are discharged per minute. The gun, which only weigts a hundredweight, is single-barrelled, and while in action is kept cool by a water jacket which is filled automatically. The firing action is supplied with cartridges by an endless belt, which passes through a box and collects the cartridges. The gun will kill at three miles, and as the barrel is made to swing from right to left, it will probably prove to be one of the most deadly weapons of modern warfare.

THE *Standard* mentions a rumour current in connection with the situation in West Africa, to the effect that the French Government had admitted the accuracy of the news of the French advance into Sokoto, while accompanying the admission with explanations and an expression of regret.

IN connection with the contract recently entered into by Mr. Aird with the Egyptian Government for the construction of dams on the Nile at Assuan and Assiut, a vessel of 1000 tons left England, on March 21, with plant. Surveys have already been made as a preliminary to commencing operations. Sir Benjaman Baker will be the chief engineer in England, and Sir William Garstin will have chief control in Egypt. The dam at Assuan is says the "Times," to be a great masonry structure a mile and a-quarter long, and about 60ft. wide at the base. It will have 130 openings, each about 12ft. by 8ft. to control the water, which will be backed up the Nile over 180 miles, and, when the work is completed, will be allowed to pass through as required. The dam will have a granite foundation throughout. The dam at Assiut will be similar in character, but will be constructed of brickwork (after the fashion of the barrage near Cairo), with foundations raised upon the sandy formation.

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

THE report of this mission for the years 1896 and 1897 states:—

In submitting their report for the years 1896 and 1897, the committee beg first to tender their thanks to the public for their support, and again commend the work of the mission to their consideration. Funds are urgently needed—(*a*) for the thorough repair of the gutters of the Church-roof, and (*b*) to pave the institute. Both of these works have had to lie in abeyance for some time, as funds have been insufficient to carry them out. It may be mentioned that one architect consulted, stated that the Church will never be waterproof until cast-iron gutters are put in, the present ones being unsuitable and always likely to give trouble. As to the tiling of the floor of the institute, no one will gainsay that it will be a great improvement, and is, in fact, urgently needed.

Church—During the two years under report, there has been an uninterrupted course of Divine service. The morning services were at first only very sparsely attended, but there has been considerable improvement in this respect during the year 1897. The attendance at the evening service has been very fair, and frequently the congregation has been largely made up of seamen, more particularly of stewards and others from the P. & O. boats lying in the wet docks. The number of seamen at the Holy Communion service have been extremely few. There are unusual difficulties to overcome for seamen who would attend the early morning service. In the early part of the period under report, the Lord Bishop held a special service in the church for the purpose of conferring confirmation on four young seamen, who made their first Communion before leaving the port. The attendance of residents in the neighbourhood of the docks has been somewhat encouraging of late. The plague scarcely affected the attendance either one way or the other. A small but effective choir has rendered good service throughout the year. Considerable improvement has been made in the interior appearance of the church by the addition of a magnificent carved black-wood pulpit, a facsimile of the one in use at Christ Church, Byculla, from whence it was obtained as a loan from the chaplain and trustees of that church. The old punkahs, which had been in use since the opening of the church 14 years ago, have been replaced by new ones of a more durable and attractive material, the cost being defrayed by the Rev. Father Hopkins from C. S. P. Funds, and the thanks of the committee are due to the said funds for this and several other improvements to the church. The skilful labour of the Misses Dawes and Baron has also provided the church with a cloth of gold frontal for the altar on festival occasions; our thanks are due to the splendid labour of love performed by these ladies. It will be necessary to re-colour the walls before the present year is out. The leaky condition of the gutters on the roof, which seem to defy every remedy, make this necessary more often than would be the case were the walls dry in the rains. The vessels in dock have been visited by the chaplain at an hour when the men have been free from duties, and on these occasions information has been given to strangers of the existence and whereabouts of the church and institute. It is to be regretted on many grounds that British seamen have dwindled down to an insignificant minority of the number of seamen visiting the Port of Bombay. All the regular liners have ceased to carry British crews and have adopted the lascar seamen. It is also noticed that the European crews of casual traders are largely made up of other than British subjects. The European General Hospital the seamen have been regularly visited. Here away for a time from his usual surroundings, and under the good influence of the Sisters and nurses, the sailor has often been well disposed to consider the claims of religion, and his own life and duty in regard to the same. In the hospital chapel the congregations have been almost entirely made up of seamen, both from the vessels of the Royal Navy and from the mercantile marine.

A large number of seamen who were in need of temporary help have been assisted by the chaplain by grants from a fund raised for that purpose by the Order of St. Paul in England. This assistance has taken the form of board and lodging for the destitute and of gifts of old clothes and money to those who were in need of such. It is only right to add that many of these men had been discharged from their vessels in Calcutta, Madras, and other ports, and so were not eligible for admission into the local Sailors' Home.

Institute—The institute and chaplain's quarters were repainted and new weather-boards put to the veranda in 1896 at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,000. The institute continued to be well patronised and the records show that about 16,925 seamen and 14,350 shore-folk made use of it during the two years, thus making an average of about 45 persons per diem.

A letter-box is kept for the convenience of those attending, writing materials being supplied free to seamen. 8,152 letters were despatched to the Post Office during the two years, and 708 letters addressed to seamen were received and exhibited in a case kept for the purpose, and 677 were subsequently delivered.

Six entertainments were given in aid of the funds by the officers and others of the P. and O. Co.'s service, and the profits from the same amounted to Rs. 272-1-0. The committee tender their thanks to these kind friends for their help.

The number of subscribers to the library has unfortunately fallen, but this is probably owing to the fact that very few new books have been added to our already limited stock. Old and new books will be thankfully received for the library or for distribution.

ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

IT would be unfair to those troops who have successfully carried through former campaigns on the frontier to accept without criticism the assertion, which reads much like an apology in Sir William Lockhart's final order, that never have operations been undertaken in so difficult a country as Tirah. Without any very vigorous excercise of memory, it is possible to recollect that Sir Sam Browne burst through this very mountain range in face of the whole of the Amir's army and the Afridis combined, that Sir Frederick Roberts with barely 3,000 fighting men crossed the same great range and captured Kabul, whilst nearer our own times the famous relief of Chitral was effected under physical difficulties which from a military point of view, far out-distanced the difficulties which faced the Tirah Force. As we have repeatedly pointed out, and as on one has been bold enough to deny, the difficulties in the Tirah Campaign were difficulties made by ourselves. We forsook a prepared base for an unprepared one, we tried the impossible plan of moving 25,000 men by one mountain track, and the delays thus caused threw us back on the inclemency of winter and compelled an evacuation which gave to the campaign the complexion of reverse in the eyes of military critics both in this country and in Europe.—*C and M Gazette.*

LEWIS CARROLL'S TIPS.

IT is somewhat of a surprise to learn that the esteemed don "Lewis Carroll" (Rev. C. L. Dodgson), author of Alice in Wonderland, whose death was recently announced, was amongst the tipsters who have "an infallible system." Yet the Hon. Lionel Tollemache, in some interesting reminiscences, states that he made this claim. "He told me" (says Mr. Tollemache) "of a simple, too simple, rule by which, he thought, one could be almost sure of making something as a horse race. He had on various occasions noted down the fractions which represented the supposed chances of the competing horses, and had observed that the sum of these chances amounted to more than unity. Hence he inferred that, even in the case of such hard-headed men as the backers the wish is often the father to the thought; so that they are apt to overrate the chances of their favorites. His plan, therefore, was—But against all the horses, keeping your own stake the same in each case. He did not pretend to know much about horse racing, and I probably knew even less; but I understand that it would be impossible to adjust the 'hedging' with sufficient exactitude—in fact, to get bets of the right amount taken by the backers."

Two other "tips" confided to Mr. Tollemache by "Lewis Carroll" may be recommended with less hesitation. They refer to the reception of a new book and a new baby respectively:—"He said that if a dull writer sent you a copy of his books, you should at once write and thank him, and should add, with Delphic equivocation, that you will 'lose' no time in perusing them! Being a strict moralist, he must assuredly have meant so palpable an equivocation to be regarded as a mere jeu d'esprit. He was doubtless more serious in asserting that whenever a mother held up an uncomely infant for his inspection, he met her wistful gaze with the exclamation, He "is" a baby.'"

JURORS appear to have a real good time in America if one may judge from the expense incurred by New York State through the extravagant living of the jurors in the Thorn trial—a recent sensational murder case. In addition to receiving their daily stipend of about 10s., the jurors were permitted to spend there nights at the Garden City Hotel, the manager of which has presented the county with an interesting little bill for their maintenance and distraction. It is an itemised story of how the jurors were supplied with wines, cigars, night shirts, carriages, telephone calls, hot water bottles, billiards and even carbolic acid. In the 13 days of the trial, the jurors drank £73 10s. worth of wine, or an average of £5 10s. a day. The cigars smoked amounted to £53 or an average of £4 a day. The telephone was used to the extent of £3; and the billiard room was patronised to the amount of about £11—nearly £1 a night. Hair cutting and shaving accounted for £8 10s., and the boot black demands £7 7s for polishing the jurors' boots. The entire bill for board and other expenses during the 13 days amounts to £422.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

Of the late president of the Municipal Corporation, Sir George Cotton, the *Rast Goftar* speaks in the following complimentary terms: Equally pleasant was the ceremony of thanking the retiring President. Sir George Cotton is one of those Englishmen who consider it their duty to devote a portion of their time and energy to the bettering of the condition of the country where they earn their bread—need we say, make their fortune. Sir George's whole career has been marked by a wide sympathy for the natives of this country, and he has ever been found ready and willing to take a prominent part in every movement, intended for the good of this city or the amelioration of the condition of the poor of this country. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in the happiest language at his command, eulogised the services of Sir George Cotton, and held up his example as a proper one to be followed by other European residents of the city: Sir George had, during the tenure of his office, done much to despatch the work of the Corporation in the shortest space of time consistent with thoroughness and efficiency; and there have been record meetings, at which the whole agenda was finished at one sitting, which did not occupy more than two hours. He carries with him the good wishes of his colleagues and of the whole public outside the Council Hall.

A NEW HISTORY OF THE PARSEES IN FRENCH.

The *Indian Spectator* refers at some length to a notable work which was published in France early this year from the pen of Mlle. D. Menant under the title *Les Parsis*. The paper states: We found the earlier chapters of much the greater interest, and showing the fair historian to much the better advantage. She must have spent years in collecting the original documents and other materials, in making a digest of these, and in arranging the result in an attractive narrative form. Her love of accuracy and fulness of details, which is often too treacherous for the foreigner's grasp, must have taken her another anxious year or two. But she seems to have gone through the probation with patient goodwill, and has thus been able to present to the French public a history of one of the most remarkable races in the world, conceived in a fairly philosophical spirit and executed more or less on scientific principles. So far we have done with the first part of *Les Parsis*. The second part, dealing with the Parsi religion, customs, and ceremonials of the community, is to take a volume for itself.

NEW MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Regarding the quality of the members selected by the Municipal Corporation for the new Standing Committee, the *Rast Goftar* remarks: So after all, the new Standing Committee has been formed. For the last two months and over, active canvassing had been going on, and it was anticipated that the contest was likely to prove the keenest that we have had for the last twenty years, and so has it turned out to be. There were as many as sixteen candidates for eight seats, and as it happens on such an occasion, the Corporation mustered strong. The result of the poll was awaited by the candidates with extreme impatience. No doubt all good men and true have been elected, and we congratulate all, and especially Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla for heading the poll. We, however, regret that Mr. Shroff has been left out. His failure was as unexpected as it is regrettable. He was an old member, and was doing useful work in the Committee. All the same no one can take exception to the "personnel" of the new Committee. We note with pleasure the advent of a new member, viz., Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, who bids fair to be as useful to the Committee as he has been to the Corporation.

"A LITTLE DANGER" IN CONNECTION WITH PLAGUE.

Regarding the clear signs of a gradual and continuous abatement of the plague, the *Indian Spectator* observes: To the great relief of Bombay the plague shows clear signs of a gradual and continuous abatement. The figures of daily mortality bear sufficient evidence of this, and the experience of gentlemen, engaged under the new system, in the work of house-to-house visitation, confirms the inference that we have seen the worst of this year's visitation, at any rate, and that in a few weeks more, we may expect to begin to breathe freely again. Of course, there is a little danger yet to be guarded against. A number of houses have been compulsorily vacated, and there are scattered groups of houses, all throughout the town, which have not a soul left to indicate that they are human dwellings—partly the effect of voluntary action and partly of enforcement of the principle of compulsory evacuation. Whether the compulsory evacuation itself was enforced after providing decent accommodation to the people turned out, is another question still. For the present, it is more important to bear in mind that there would be danger in allowing people to come back hurriedly and indiscriminately to their evacuated houses, without taking due precautions to have them freed from any poison that may be lurking there.

AN OLD ANGLO-INDIAN JOURNALIST.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., comes in for a meed of praise at the hands of the "Gujrat Mitra" of Surat:—Mr. J. M. Maclean, the whilom Editor of the "Bombay Gazette" has, of late, been rendering valuable services to this country even at the risk of offending his party by voting against it for the sake of India. Man of strong convictions, he often raised his voice on our behalf on some of the most important questions of the day. Though at present far from us, he has not ceased to take interest in Indian affairs, and lately by condemning the represive legislation he has earned our sincerest gratitude. "You can govern India" says he "by your justice, by your generosity, and in case of need by force of arms; but you will never do it by preventing the free expression of opinion amongst that great community." These are the words of an Anglo-Indian who in his days had ample opportunities to see and judge us in times of unrest like the present and who, for all his Anglo-Indian proclivities, never lost his head and called for repression as a panacea for all political evils. Yes, let India be governed by justice and by generosity and in case of need by force of arms. High-minded and manly statesmanship will rely first on justice and generosity, and, if the worst comes to the worst, on force of arms.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PREVENTIVE SERUM.

The *Indian Spectator* notices that the long and persistently continued efforts of the admirers of Dr. Haffkine's protective inoculation have the satisfaction to find that a great concession has been at last obtained from Government by way of a sort of official recognition of the efficacy of the serum. Our contemporary adds: This concession may well be considered to be a set off against the abandonment by Dr. Haffkine of all hopes of discovering a curative serum and his recommendation to have the laboratory at work, for that purpose finally closed. Now, by its very nature a protective preventive serum cannot be tested half so satisfactorily as a curative serum can easily be. But yet, we hope some more definite data will be obtained as the result of the new rule made by Government, that such contacts as have been inoculated within the previous four months, but not within the last ten days of the period, shall be exempted from quarantine and detention, on condition, however, of their houses, clothes, and beddings being disinfected all the same. We should certainly like these persons to be kept under observation. The evidence of the efficacy of the cultivation of bacillary poisons, in preventing or curing disease, has yet to go beyond the purely experimental stage. The failures of Drs. Yersin, Hankine, and Hankin to find curative serums for the Dlague have their own tale to tell, and we are afraid Dr. Lustig's serum, too, is to go the way by which rose and fell Dr. Koch's cure for consumption.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

Speaking of the new President of the Municipal Corporation, the *Rast Goftar* writes: As expected, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra has been elected President of the Corporation for the current year. The choice could not have fallen on a worthier citizen or a more devoted councillor. The Hon. Mr. Mehta paid a high compliment to him in submitting the proposition for his election, and richly did the worthy doctor deserve the praise bestowed on him by the veteran councilior. Mr. Roughton, in seconding the proposition, referred to Dr. Bhalchandra's civic services in terms befitting the occasion. The proposition was, of course, carried with one voice and acclaim, testifying to the popularity and esteem in which the doctor is held by his colleagues. In honouring their President the Corporation has only honoured itself. We sincerely wish the new President every success in the new sphere in which he has been chosen to work.

The *Gujrati* says: Dr. Bhalchandra has, after having served for three years as Chairman of the Standing Committee, been appointed President of the corporation for the ensuing year. Though there are heavy demands upon his time as a very busy professional man, he yet finds time to take an active and zealous part in municipal and other public questions of the day. Since his advent to Bombay and Baroda, his public spirit and his unceasing public activity has, as observed by the Hon. Mr. Mehta, made him a regular institution of the city. His devotion to duty, public or professional, sweet reasonableness, amiable disposition, unflagging industry, and exemplary courtesy have made him almost a general favourite.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Locksley Hall, 2,322 tons, Captain T Collins, cleared yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo and Major and Mrs Walters as passengers for Karachi.

THE Bombay-Japan Line s s Idzumi Maru, 1,999 tons, Captain R Nunome, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Japan brought a general cargo and 11 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs N Y Kaisha.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Karachee (9th April) with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Curjel, Surgeon Captain Jackson and 234 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain L M Webmer, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bishop, Miss Taylor and maid, Mrs Ross Redding.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,056 tons, Captain R W Scarffe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (10th March) via Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mrs Lawson, and two children, as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE B

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The French northern squadron is to be mobilised, the circumstances has excited the Chauvinist [illegible]. But the time is approaching when the ships, in customary way, are provided with full com- ments, and if the victualling takes place earlier, or on a larger scale, we shall attach no great political significance to it. M. Pascal Grousset, however, is going to put a question in the Chamber, presumably with the intention of dragging into the controversy the whole foreign policy of the Government, and of once more impeaching the Ministry of Marine for supineness, for which at the present time it can certainly not fairly be blamed. While this is taking place it is not without interest to find M. J. Legrand discussing the outlook of a war with this country in the "Marine Francaise." Our perpetual blockading policy, which triumphed over Napoleon, must be the great feature of the war. At all costs, says the writer in question, we must shut up the French in their ports, but in so doing we play their game by attenuating the effect of the defects in their ships, such as their short range of action. Our destroyers are to be allowed to wear themselves out with the vigilance of their watch, and then comes the opportunity of the torpedo-boats. Moreover, experience of manœuvres has shown that rigid blockade is impossible in these days, and thus cruisers will escape to play their part though perhaps not to return.

While the financial measures for the furtherance of the new shipbuilding programme have been before the Reichstag, the determination of the Russian Government to expend 90,000,000 roubles on shipbuilding has been communicated, with the expression of pious hopes, to the Fleet. The sum more than trebles the proposed shipbuilding outlay in the estimates of the year, but it is by way of supplementary expenditure and is apparently to be spread over seven years. Admiral Tyrtoff asked for 200,000,000 roubles, but this could not be provided out of the resources at the disposal of the Minister of Finance, and there was opposition to the idea of a loan. The lesson to be drawn from the increased expenditure is that Russia is resolute in her purpose of increasing her Fleet. She is at present building largely, and there is every likelihood that a number of vessels will be laid down at home and abroad. The battleship Oslabya and two sisters, a coast-defence armourclad, and three first class cruisers are in hand at St. Petersburg. The Gromobol, an armoured cruiser of 12,336 tons, apparently an enlarged Rossia, is being constructed at the Baltic yard, and an armoured cruiser of 7,800 tons is to be laid down at La Seyne. The battleship Prince Potemkine Tavritchesky is building for the Black Sea fleet, and a sister of the Rotislav is proposed. The Franco-Russian yard at Nicolaieff is to be provided with work, and a Government yard is to be opned at Sebastopol, specially for the construction of destroyers and torpedo-boats. Information has been elicited in the House of Commons that the Russians propose also to open a shipbuilding yard on the Baltic coast, through the agency of the Thames Ironworks, Russian workmen and material being employed. All these are the premonitory signs of a future rapid growth of the Russian Navy.

When political conditions are disturbed we have noted for a long time back an immediate consequent eagerness on the part of the Powers concerned to buy up warships built for others. The Peixotists made extraordinary efforts in this way during the revolt in Brazil. Now there is the best reason to believe that, when the tension at home is relieved, the Brazilians are not averse to sell their ships to other Powers. It is now definitely known that they have disposed of the new second class Elswick cruisers Amazonas and Almirante Abreu to the United States. The Americans have been taking energetic steps in this matter, and from a somewhat ambiguous reply made by Signor Brin to a question put in the Italian Chamber on Wednesday, it seems not improbable they have also acquired the armoured cruiser Carlo Alberto, built at Spezia for the Italian Government. The Argentine Republic took the lead in this matter by buying the Guiseppe Garibaldi I. and Varese I. (now Garibaldi and San Martin), and Spain gained a great advantage by purchasing Guiseppe Garibaldi II., which forms a very powerful addition to her fleet under the name of Cristobal Colon. There are two small Brazilian armourclads completing at La Seyne, the Marshal Deodoro and Marshal Florino, and we should not be surprised if these were found to have been added to the list of some other fleet. But the most intersting vessel presumed or imagined to be in the market is the powerful Chilian armoured cruiser, Almirante O'Higgins (8,500 tons), now completing at Elswick. Both the United States and Japan have been credited with a desire to possess themselves of the vessel, and it has even been suggested that this country should acquire it. But we have not yet heard that Chili is really disposed to sell the cruiser.

One reads continually in telegrams from Washington and New York of a certain General Lee. "Who is he?" we are asked. He is the United States Consul at Havana, and he is all in favour of a war with Spain. General Fitzhugu Lee is a grandson of Harry Lee of Civil War fame. He was born in 1835, and entered the West Point Military Academy at the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1856. He entered the 2nd Cavalry as a sub-lieutenant and was immediatly sent to Texas, where he fought in a campaign against the Indians. Here he was wounded by an arrow. During the Civil War Lee served first on the staff of General Ewell, then as lieutenant colonel of the 1st Virginia Cavalry. He accompanied Stuart in his famous raid against McClellan's army at Richmond. Promoted first to a colonelcy and then to brigadier-general, Lee commanded one of the two cavalry divisions of the army of northern Virginia. Shortly afterwards he succeeded to the supreme command with the rank of major-general. He fought with great gallantry throughout the war, leading the way for Stonewall Jackson's great flank movement that won the battle of Chancellors-ville. At Winchester he had three horses killed under him and was severely wounded. The war over, General Lee was appointed to various positions in the Civil Service. President Cleveland made him collector of internal revenue at Lynchburg, Virginia. In April, 1895, when the prospect of a serious crisis in Cuba became apparent, the President sent Lee to Havana as United States Consul-General.

The military authorities are now working with desperate energy to repair the deficiencies in the American armaments. These deficiencies are very serious, and it is thought that the Government is still exceedingly anxious to gain time before the outbreak of hostilities. The chief lack is that of ammunition, to the purchase of which abroad a large part of the 50,000,000dols. voted by Congress will be devoted. The War Department has in its possession, it is said, barely thirty rounds per gun.

The United States War Department on Monday opened tenders for one of the largest orders ever given for shot and shell and for heavy guns for coast fortifications.

Major W. R. Livermore, of the Army Engineer Corps, has been appointed United States Military Attache to the Legations at Copenhagen and Stockholm. The United States has never before been represented by a military officer at either of those capitals. This appointment follows upon the recommendation of Mr. Alger, the Secretary for War, who recently laid before the President a plan, which the latter approved for enlarging the corps of Military Attaches, with a recommendation that additional rank be given them while abroad, and that their expenses be allowed, in order to place them on a more even footing with the Attaches of continental Powers. Secretary Alger has in view the appointment of a number of officers in foreign capitals where none now are stationed. During the present Administration Attaches have been sent to Berne, Constantinople, and Tokyo, and now to Stockholm and Copenhagen. The other places where the United States War Department will station officers have not yet been made known, but it is believed that they will include one or two of the more important cities of South America. The vacancy at Paris was lately filled by the appointment of Captain Alexander Rodgers, of the 4th Cavalry.

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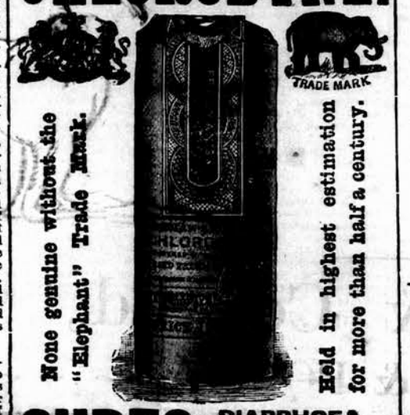

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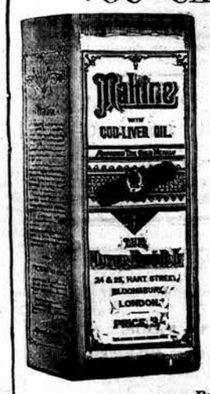

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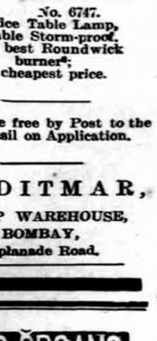

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